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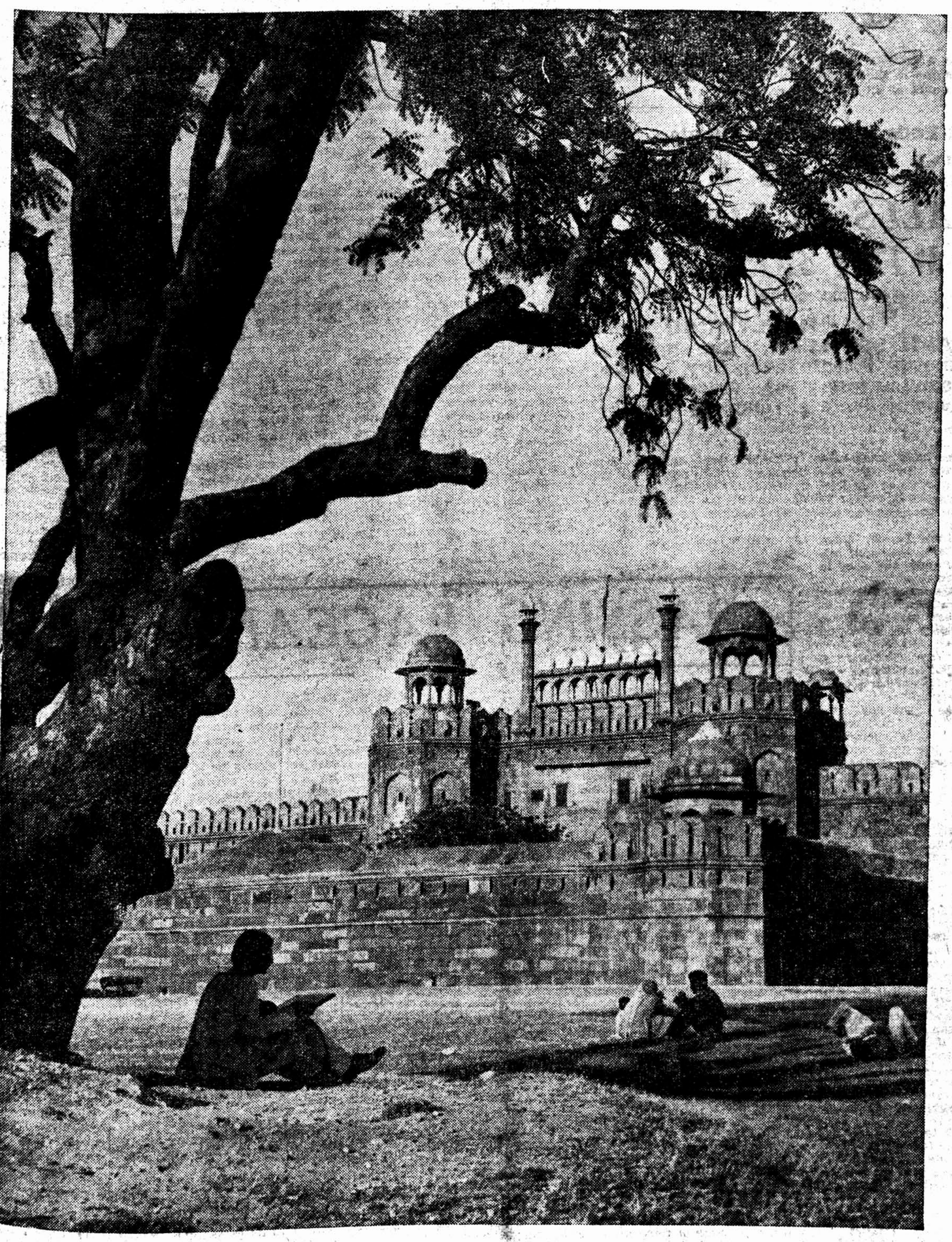
BEHIND THOSE PROUD RAMPARTS — HISTORY



The Delhi fort, popularly known as the "Red Fort" because of the large-scale use of red sandstone in its structures, has been in existence for about 400 years. Many chapters of history, grim, tragic and glorious have been enacted within its walls. But not till the winter of 1945 when the famous I.N.A. trial was held in one of the barracks within the Fort, did it get to be so universally known. The eloquent advocacy of the late Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, helped to unfold the glorious, if brief and tragic story of the Indian National Army. Today on national celebrations like the Independence Day and Republic Day, the National Tricolour is hoisted over the ramparts. This photograph, however, presents the Fort in a new setting. On the green sward in front of the Fort, a man rolls restfully on the ground (right bottom), while more to the centre, some picnickers are taking their lunch. At the left under the shadow of a giant tree an artist sketches the peaceful scene. — Photo by A. L. Syed.

Border That Needs No Defence

SEE PAGE 4

"I'm having a terrible time getting used to these foreign cars with the engine in the rear. Last week I overhauled a suitcase and put a quart of oil in a thermos bottle."

It Ends In Domestic Tangle

WHEN SWEET STENO FALLS IN LOVE WITH BOSS

By EMILY BELSER

HOLLYWOOD (INS) SAUCY ANN SOTHERN, the nation's best known "Private Secretary," had a word of caution today for American girl Fridays who cultivate a romantic yen for the boss.

Ann, who has been bombarded with letters from the country's working girls who watch her television show seeking an answer to their pernicious problems, has one big admonition.

"If a girl finds herself falling in love with her boss—and he's married—there's only one thing to do. Get out but fast!"

"If he's not married, then stay. And act like a lady."

As for the boss who falls in love with the secretary and is continually suggesting trips out of town where gal Friday is supposed to accompany him, Ann warns: "Let the boss travel alone—and use a public stenographer."

Although she hasn't had letters from many wives, Ann realizes there is a "situation" there also.

"Men don't like their wives to select their secretaries," she declared, "but if I were a wife I would hope—hope, that is—that my husband's secretary was a 45-year old woman, neat and clean.

"If this can't be the case, then I would hope (a) the secretary is married, (b) happily engaged, or (c) has an office far enough away so they have to talk over the intercommunication system."

TV's favourite gal Friday believes the ideal secretary is a "scrupulous" woman.

Defined, this means that she is "from a nice family, has breeding and education, and knows when certain property belongs to someone else." "If this type of girl is your husband's secretary," she added, "you can look for a lot less trouble than if she's a brassy blonde from the wrong side of the tracks."

Wife versus secretary still is a knotty problem any way you look at it, Ann admitted

"It's enough to keep a wife continually on her toes when you consider a man spends approximately 43 hours a week with his secretary and only 49 waking hours with his wife.

"The best thing for a girl to remember is not to take a job with the idea of creating a romantic rumpus with the boss, but to take it for what the job is worth and for what it offers in money, in advancement and career happiness."

A POET'S VISION

"It's not generally known, I think, that Masefield wrote much of 'The Everlasting Mercy' after a vision not unlike Coleridge's 'Kubla Khan.' He was walking through the woods one evening, when he said to himself 'I will write a poem about a villain who becomes converted.' The poem appeared to him in all its details. In fact, the opening lines came faster then he could write them down. The whole poem—and it runs to half a hundred pages—was finished within three weeks."

—J. H. B. POOL.

WEEK-END FUN

While serving as a war correspondent, the late Dixie Tighe arrived at an Army base overseas and was sent to get a vaccination. A sergeant, holding the needle, said: "Roll up your sleeve."

"Uh, uh. Not there," Miss Tighe told him.

"Then roll down your stocking," said the sergeant.

Miss Tighe said, "Uh. uh. Not there either."

"Wait a minute," said the sergeant. "This is a case for a captain."

*

A widow, in what was considered by her friends an indecently short time after her husband's death, proceeded to marry his brother. A little while later, she decided to have a party. Acceptances were sent to her by her guests with reluctance and curiosity.

The guests saw a portrait of her deceased spouse over the living room fireplace. One stranger with more temerity than the rest, surveyed it for a few moments in silence, and then asked, "And who is this, Mrs. Blank?"

"Oh," she replied brightly, "that's my poor brother-in-law. He died last April."

*

Shortly after one Vermonter had had a telephone installed, a neighbour dropped in and found him reading. The telephone was ringing persistently, but the old man took no heed whatever.

"Say," the caller ventured. "ain't you that your ring?"

"Ehyah, 'tis."

"Ain'cha goin' to answer it?"

"No," said the other, "I'm busy, and I had that durn thing installed for MY convenience."

A plane passenger sat looking out of the window when suddenly he saw a parachutist drifting past him.

"Going to join me?" cried the parachutist.

"No, thanks!" shouted the passenger. "I'm quite happy here."

"Just as you like,' called back the parachutist. "I'm the pilot."

*

The young minister sitting down to dinner was asked by his equally young wife to say grace. He opened the casserole dish which she had diligently prepared from a new French recipe book and an uncounted number of disguised leftovers from the refrigerator.

"Well, I don't know," he said dubiously, not being a casserole man himself. "It seems to me I've blessed all this stuff before."

*

When an independent druggist in Cleveland, after years of struggling to make his business a success, finally had to close down, he put an explanatory card in the show window for his customers' benefit:

"I am going out of business. The following services which I have given free may be had at the following places:

Ice water—at the fountain across the street.

General information—from the policeman at the corner.

Charity—from the Family Welfare agency.

Change—at any bank.

Petty loans—at the pawn-brokers.

Rest rooms—at home.

Daily papers—from the newsboys.

Matches—from passers-by.

Loafing space—anywhere on the side-walk.

Medical advice—from any doctor."

An elderly lady in Baltimore, though, wealthy, was renowned for her stinginess—perhaps because she had a spendthrift brood of nephews and nieces. one of her nephews had recently taken up riding, and when his birthday came around she went to a sporting-goods store to pick out a gift for him.

"Dear man," she said to the storekeeper, "I want to buy one spur."

"One spur, madame?" exclaimed the storekeeper. "But they only come in pairs. If you want them for riding, you will have to have two."

"I don't see why", retorted the aged aunt. "If John can get the right side of the horse to move, the left will have to come too!"

*

The marriage ceremony was just ended and the bridegroom asked the minister, "What do I owe you?"

"Well," said the minister smiling, "whatever it's worth to you."

The young man cast an adoring look at his bride. "Father," he sighed, "you just bankrupted me for life."

Yankee Kids Want To Date With Teacher

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

ACTRESS GREER GARSON, who blossoms forth in a slikv gold flame bathing suit in her newest film, admitted she never had so many men in her life before—"all at one time."

It's not because of the bathing suit—a seductive article of apparel she has never before worn in a film—because the men in question are quite young—aged eight to ten!

The famed strawberry blonde plays the role of a schoolteacher (the bathing suit scene is just tossed in for good measure) who sets out to prove all school marms (teachers) aren't creeps.

"I don't know what I prove," the M-G-M star laughed, "but those boys prove sophistication among males practically begins in the cradle these days."

The 13 adolescents of the film have flattered, cajoled, written poems to and tried to date their beauteous "teacher," who, they say is definitely "no creep"

"I don't know where they get all their ideas," Greer smiled in her ladylike fashion, "but they come and sit on the edge of my chair and tell me what wonderful perfume I'm wearing.

"Some of them are real smoothies. Others, depending on their personalities, have a more direct approach. They just say, 'Miss Garson, how about a date?'"

Some of the boys' ever lovin' poetry takes the beautiful pink-haired actress for a ride.

"You can't get to heaven in Miss Garson's car.

Because Miss Garson's car stops at every bar."

And another gem which pokes fun at Greer's present days home state: "You cannot crash them pearly gates while sportin' Texas license plates."

"They are pandemonium," the "schoolmarm" admitted, "but I love them. I'd like to adopt them all!"

PASSING PAGEANT

By K A M

COLUMBUS discovered America so that if some other country needed money they'd have a place to borrow it from — Says Judy Canova.

—And our darling Punditji RE-DISCOVERED India — through the (latticed) windows of the jail—to renovate it by borrowing money from America!

*

Austrian Counts are known to have sold their castles for a song or turned them into tourist hotels. —A news item.

We would not take them even for a song; if we did we would have to dispose them of without a song even! We would prefer to go the Planners' way—of building castles in the air, and pose as master builder of the nation.

*

Films star June Haver who left Hollywood and a 3,500-a-week career for the severe life of a nun in a Kansas convent, returned to the Movie Capital, on Sept. 29 last. —A news item.

Fed up with the new life, eh!—musing probably 'I'll have NONE of this nun's business. No sticking in the rut, in one solitary place. I'll better be moving back to the movies.'

*

Sex appeal scores for a while and then flops.—A news item.

We doubt this very much. Sex appeal, we have seen with wide open eyes, is the best appeal in the world, better than any appeal in any Supreme Court—the more so when it is backed up by purse appeal which should last for the whole life.

*

Russia knows nothing of the missing men (British diplomats Burgess & Maclean and Mrs. Maclean).—A Moscow message.

But Russia always knows everything about massing men everywhere.

*

The Minister-in-charge, Bombay Government Milk Scheme, has pooh-poohed the allegation of germs having been found in the toned milk bottles bottled at the Aarey Colony.

Arre bhai, let's believe this contradiction as gospel truth. We would be much more satisfied were we assured there were no other kinds of germs lurking about the colony. Germs are of several species, dormant and active.

*

"Mars, the target for tomorrow". —A Press caption.

May be, but little is spoken of Mars, the God of War having marked our wailing world as its next target for mutual destruction blitzcrieg, by first making the big powers mad.

*

Rita Hayworth was married to crooner Dick Hames, at Les Vegas, the new U.S. casino, in blasted Nevada. Judge Frank MacNames read the civil ceremony into a microphone. Downstairs a gay mob of tourists shouted and laughed around the dice tables.—A news item.

What was there to be laughted at? Isn't life itself a huge gamble? The tourists were gambling in monetary affairs, while,—er, the most talked of star, in matrimonial ones, her 4th only.

*

Istanbul, the City of Splendour. —A press caption.

Also, for centuries, it has been the stumbling block to so-called civilized Powers, and deemed fit for plunder only.

*

"A God for just 25 cents; O God! have mercy on those who do not buy you." Thus shouted a youth in the Jaela bazaar, holding plastic statutes of Shiva, and made a good business.

Our congrat. to the smart salesman. Our colleague, however, who read this, said if he were present he would have exclaimed 'O God, have mercy on those who make You so cheap.'

*

A heathy milch cow was sold for an anna in a place in the flood-affected eastern districts of the U.P.

That clearly shows how precious an anna is these days. Deshmukh will be proud to hear this. Our kid at home is now trying to save the nickles he is daily given for his 'bhata' sold at the school gate, to buy such cows 'cheap', as he fondly believes.

*

"I have only been able to preserve my physical powers with strong food. I must eat three roast chickens and a good dessert every day." So said Dr. Mossadeq to the Captain of the Guard. His demand was conceded and he broke the fast the same day.—A press report.

If the ex-Premier could digest all these well he seems to be on firm ground. We hope he won't increase his demand to three roast kids. During the trial that's now going on—(We hope it won't end before this appears in print)—he must take light food—just to be light-hearted to repeat his classical jokes about the temperature of his triers and the health of the world.

*

A giant whale weighing over 60 tons arrived in Paris. Its brain weighs only 15 lbs., though it weighs as much as 15 elephants or 900 men of medium build.—A Paris report, dated Sept. 28.

Though the average of the brain content to its gargantuan weight works out very poorly, we know of scores of human 'giants' whose average of brain content (not to speak of the power) works out poorer still.

*

The Executive Committee of Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee has resolved to represent their decision to create a 'visal' Andhra with Hyderabad as capital. —Press report.

This mania of 'visal' and 'maha' is reaching a disgusting stage. We shall not be surprised if some visionary soon pleads for a 'visal Bharat' for incorporation of bordering or adjoining states &c.!

WISECRACKS

OBESITY: Surplus going to waist.

—SENATOR FORD.

TEMPERAMENTAL MOVIE QUEEN: Star of rage and scream.

—ERSKINE JOHNSON.

ANTIQUE: An object that has made a round trip to the attic and back.—Niagara Falls Evening Review.

PSYCHIATRIST: A doctor who guarantees a cure or your mania back.

—ROSE ABRAHAMS.

GOSSIP: Letting the chat out of the bag.

—MARIE KRAMER.

FLOOD: A river that's too big for its bridges.

—H. V. McCOY.

KIBITZER: Person with an interferiority complex.

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BEAUTIFUL MODEL

Cyd Charisse, petite M. G. M. star makes a beautiful model for this exquisite broad-rimmed hat of straw. She appears soon in "Band Wagon" and "Sombrocs.

Scientific Probe Into

BIRTH-CONTROL PILLS

Hesperidin To Rescue

NOT so long ago, in a private clinic on Boston's Commonwealth Avenue, Dr. Benjamin Sieve, a former Tufts Medical School professor, announced that he had tested a simple, harmless and successful pill to control human fertility.

The "birth-control" pills looked rather like oversize aspirin tablets. They contained a chemical called phosphorylated hesperidin, a synthetic product made from a substance found in the rind of citrus fruits. Hitherto, the chemical had been used to counteract internal bleeding, writes Selwyn James in "Coronet."

Dr. Sieve, a 50-year-old specialist heading his own fertility clinic, reported that he had prevented conception in 298 of the 300 married couples who had been taking his little white pills over periods up to 30 months. All the couples had pledged themselves to abandon all other contraceptive methods during the experiments.

Too, the women had previously given birth to at least one child, so that their childbearing ability had been fairly established. The two couples for whom the test was not successful admitted they had failed to take the pills regularly, according to Dr. Sieve.

The Sieve study, published in *Science*, official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was given wide coverage in US newspapers, as well as in many abroad. Coincidentally, it came on the heels of prediction by James Bryant Conant, then President of Harvard University, that by 1961, science would announce "birth control by pill."

Ten months have passed since Dr. Sieve issued his report. What are the facts about his "birth-control" pills, generally? Here are answers to those questions which are most commonly asked:

1. What is the theory behind the use of phosphorylated hesperidin as a birth-control factor?

Pregnancy occurs when a sperm—the microscopic tadpole-shaped organism of reproduction swims up through the womb and penetrates the ovum. Only a single sperm in the millions contained need pierce the ovum to cause the miracle of conception. Contained in the sperm in its journey through the womb is a substance called hyaluronidase, which is believed to disperse the cells which form the outer covering of the egg.

Dr. Sieve believes that his pills are an antagonist of this substance. The chemical, he says, reduces the substance in the sperm and, in addition, fortifies the surface cells of the female egg with a sort of "tissue cement". This provides a barrier against sperm.

2. Who were the "guinea pigs" in Dr. Sieve's experiments?

Three hundred married couples, ages 17 to 58, living in and around Boston. They represented both high and low income groups. Many of them were patients of Dr. Sieve.

4. Scoop brim bonnet

Parents already, they were willing and able to produce and care for another child if the pills failed to prevent conception. Both husband and wife took the pills at mealtimes—four a day for the wives, three a day for the husbands.

3. How certain could Dr. Sieve be that some of his couples did not use other contraceptive devices as a precaution against failure of the pills?

He could not be certain. Some of his subjects did occasionally forget to take the pills, but never more than twice during any 24-hour period. The two failures among the couple admitted giving up the pills for 40 days in one case, a week in the other. If any of the other couples surreptitiously practiced other methods of birth control, Dr. Sieve was unable to learn of it.

4. Is Dr. Sieve the only researcher to use hesperidin as an anti-fertility agent?

No, but he is the only one so far to use it on human beings. Drs. Gustav J. Martin and J. M. Beller of the Nationad Drug Company's research department introduced hesperidin into the diet of laboratory rats with fair success. They reported that only 11 per cent of the females became pregnant.

5. Were Dr. Sieve's experiments conducted with scientific objectivity?

Yes, but seldom are the findings of a lone researcher accepted as

(Continued on Page 18 Col. 2)

No. 5. Broad-rimmed hat.

Hat Fashions REPRESENT ACME OF Creative Art

By Patricia

"EATING one's hat" or taking your hat off to some one are usages flagrantly tongued, but to a pretty woman, a hat means as much to her as her specially designed or exquisitely tailored dress.

Parisian hatters, known the world over for their outstanding styles and creations, never repeat a model twice for the simple reason that every woman wants to wear something different and something to go with the particular dress or particular season of the year.

Garden parties, race meetings and churches are normal places to see an ensamble of varieties. The bread-rimmed, the cosy fitting or the elaborate type are sported according to the colour and cut of one's dress.

I remember one day, I walked into a church and as there was no room up front, I stood behind; but lo and behold—there in front of me, my view was obstructed by a miniature garden. No, it was a hat on a dainty looking maiden, trimmed with lace, petals and flowers. I was ony sorry no one had a watering can close by!

Creative Art

The hat business is meant solely for one who seriously knows creative art and its free use. In fact, to call a hat designer, a mad-hatter would be a common and no insult meant.

Hats vary in shape and design fro mseason to season—autumn, spring, winter and summer all come in for a sprinkling of creations, but no one hat will bear any semblance to its neighbour. On one particular hat in a showroom I chanced to spot a butterly and was about to pick it up when the shopkeeper shouted shu-sh. I then, realized it belonged to that hat.

3. Veiled Dinner hat.

1. Cocktail hat.

Have you ever seen so many hats and of so many varieties as those sported on a race course? You have only to take a seat on the grand stand and watch the lovely women parade their styles and creations in thousands. Whether it be the Derby, the Eclipse Stakes, the Churchill Stakes, the Champion Stakes or the Oaks, it's sure to be a gala day for hats.

Here are but a few creations that may help you to do your own designing and careful selection.

(1) This tricky little straw hat is made up of a snug crown with lovely small flowers and leaves adorning the front. The light veiling with diamond pattern in it gives it a summery effect. It catches the eye immediately and should be worn with shoes and gloves to match with a smart costume of a contrasting shade to the colour of the hat. It would take away the sobre look of the tailored costume or dress and add just the right touch of femininity.

(2) This lovely broad-rimmed straw is perfect for a garden party. It enhances the piquant face of a girl. Worn with one of those lovely off shouldered dresses, the flimsy material coming down from the crown at the back makes an attractive stolee to cover a rounded pair of shoulders. This gives a charming effect and would make any girl feel lovely.

(3) Leslie Caron's smart little black straw with a pattern of sequins on top is cute. With an upswept hairstyle it sits perfectly on the crown of the head, and the light veil over the eyes adds a mysterious and still, chick effect. With drop earrings perfect for a formal party.

(4) This typical working girl's hat is neat and feminine. It enhances the face and is good for either travelling or when on a shopping spree. Should be worn with a smart dress with high colour straight skirt and belt.

(5) A charming two toned broadbrimmed hat is one of those hats that any woman of fashion would like to possess. It can be worn on any occasion formal or informal. It looks good with a plain dress but worn on a sunny day on a race course or at a garden party gives its user a stately appearance. Cyd Charisse models this lovely creation with the appropriate dress and accessories.

Border That Needs No Defense

American and Canadian transients can cross the U.S.-Canadian border freely without passports. Here, a couple cross the Rainbow Bridge that links the United States and Canada after passing the International Boundary Line.

THE U. S.-Canadian border has come to mean more than a political line. Its presence is a monument to the friendship that has sprung between two peoples who cherish self-determination tempered by cooperation.

By Helen G. McPherson

VANCOUVER.

MORE good will, tourists, trains, newspapers, planes—yes, and money, too—have crossed the border between the United States and Canada than any other frontier in the world.

The Canadian-American border runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific through forests, mountains, lakes, rivers, farmlands, and even through houses. For 120 miles it runs with the current of the majestic St. Lawrence River.

There are some fortifications along this border, but they haven't been used for more than a century. We label them "historic sites", and on Sundays and holidays we picnic in the pleasant parks in which most of them are now enclosed.

We visit back and forth with friends and relatives on the other side. American babies are born in Canada and Canadian babies in America.

There are years when Canadian combines trundle south in early summer to harvest wheat in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; and American combines move north in the fall to help with the much later Canadian wheat crop. Quebec farmers help gather Maine's potatoes, and farmers from the Deep South travel north to help the Ontario farmer.

Example For Others

It has not always been so. Public men in both countries delight in making complacent speeches about our undefended border, our long record of peace. There is nothing wrong with this. But some of the discouraged, frightened peoples of the world might be more hopeful that they and their neighbours might be able to follow our example if they knew more of our border history.

The truth is that peace has not always been maintained. Many differences have lashed this now tranquil border.

As recently as 1903, during the Alaska boundary dispute, Theodore Roosevelt's statements of purpose and attitude sent a shiver through the halls of Parliament.

In the past, we North Americans, who today are free with well-meant criticism of the failures of Europe, have argued and wrangled over boundaries and fishing and navigation rights. American armies invaded Canada during the Revolutionary War and again during the War of 1812.

Alarm occasioned by the Fenian raids (of which few present generation Americans have ever heard, and the rise of American interest in the annexationist theory of "Manifest Destiny", played its part in hastening confederation of the scattered French and British colonies into the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

Cooperation

Yet even during those hard early years, as the handful of Canadians living under the shadow of the new republic struggled to maintain a precarious independence, signs of sensible cooperation began to appear

Surely it is a remarkable thing that only two years after the close of the bitter armed hostilities of the War of 1812, America and Britain (speaking for the Canadian people) should have taken the first major step toward an undefended border.

It was in 1817 that the Rush Bagot Treaty abolished armed vessels from the Great Lakes. Later settlement of boundary disputes by arbitration continued to foreshadow the coming of our permanent arbitration council, the International Joint Commission, which since 1909 has dealt with a multitude of unpublicized problems.

In early days, the determination of boundary lines by men who hadn't been there had some strange results.

'Year Of Pig'

Residents of a tiny bit of Minnesota — the Northwest Angle—are cut off from the rest of the state by the Lake of the Woods and Province of Manitoba. Residents of Port Roberts, Wash, travelling by land, must enter Canada to get to the cities and towns of their own state.

From the first recorded date of settlement, people on San Juan Island near Vancouver, had lived there without knowing which country they were in. Then came "The Year of the Pig"—1859—when a Canadian pig took a fancy to the cherished potato patch of an American neighbour. His unreasonable owner refused to jail his pet, which continued to live on new potatoes.

The annoyed American shot the pig, and in the ensuing argument over which country's courts had jurisdiction to deal with the matter, the ownership of the island came into such hot dispute that both countries sent troops to occupy San Juan.

For 13 years these troops, apparently almost forgotten by their respective Governments, visited back and forth with growing amiability. Meanwhile, the American republic struggled through the Civil War, and Canadians in Upper and Lower Canada (as Quebec and Ontario were called at that time) hastened plans for confederation.

In the end, the ownership of San Juan Island was settled by arbitration in 1872.

Other absurd episodes resulted from lack of understandable boundary line descriptions. In 1816, the United States began to build a fort to command the waters of Lake Champlain. Construction ceased abruptly when it was found to be on the wrong side of the line.

Fort Blunder

Twenty-five years later, the negotiators of the Ashburton-Webster Treaty disposed of the embarrassment of Fort Blunder (as it had come to be called) by redrawing the line so that this political hot potato would be on American soil.

According to some historians, Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, was severely criticised by Congress for this treaty. This surprises the Canadian reader of border history, since from where he sits, it looks as if the distinguished Daniel had done all right by his country.

The hot water in which Lord Ashburton found himself is more understandable, especially after the Canadians (who, still being colonials hadn't been a party to the treaty) began to register their annoyance in London. One newspaper is said to have pointed out that Lord Ashburton, in addition to having an amiable disposition, had an extremely pretty American wife.

Soon after the treaty was signed in 1842, the Americans recommenced work on the fort. This added the final comic touch, since the fort had been designed for border defence, and the Rush Bagot Treaty of 1817 had virtually done away with the need for border defences.

Those Canadians and Americans who yearn for the good old days when all their public menwere superpatriots might learn a few things from a nonsentimental consideration of our own border.

Yet despite the record of friction and absurdities, for almost 140 years this border has been one of few stable items rising from a morass of international discord. As such it has been less a barrier than a milestone in human progress, a practical proof that differences between nations who haven't always seen eye to eye can be resolved by peaceful means.

This border has come to mean more than a political line. Its presence is a monument to the friendship that has sprung up between two peoples who cherish self-determination tempered by cooperation.

Someone has defined the relationship thus: "Canada and the United States are two countries joined by geography and common sense, but sometimes separated by lack of understanding." But despite occasional misunderstanding, the border now stands as a symbol to the world.

In this age of rising nationalism and political conflicts Canadians and Americans face the necessity of justifying faith in their way of life. In recent years, as the world has become increasingly aware of the strength of the American giant, some enemies of the United States have endeavoured to picture it as a would-be imperialist with a will to rule the world by swallowing up the national identities and political freedoms of smaller nations.

Canada belies this picture of American imperialism. With only about 15,000,000 people living behind a border 3,500 miles long, Canada, a land of vast undeveloped resources, prospers independently in the shadow of the United States.

Our border is one that truly needs no defence.

Christian Science Monitor.

SAHARA MOVES SOUTHWARD

PARIS, (INS).

THE destructive march of the desert and the struggle against it by native inhabitants in the Sahara and the Sudan will be studied by an expedition of eminent international scientists sponsored by UNESCO.

Headed by Dr. Franz Kollmannsperger, zoologist of the University of Saarbrucken, Saar, the seven-man expedition includes an American soil scientist, Dr. William A. Rockie.

Dr. Kollmannsperger said the Sahara is becoming more thinly populated due to increased aridity caused by man's misuse of the actual resources. Many small oases are no longer profitable, he said, because of the high costs of preventing sand drift. Even large oases require constant French Government grants, he said.

According to UNESCO reports, the Sahara in the Niger area is moving southwards at a rate of five-eights of a mile every year.

Largely responsible, the report said, was the disappearance of areas of bush and trees savanna through wrong methods of farming. overgrazing and destruction of vegetation by burning.

Martello Tower, once a Defender of Kingston, Ontario, now a Museum.

"The Farmer Takes a Wife"

ALWAYS in the spring, the waterfront at Rome, New York, was a scene of bustling activity when the Erie Canal locks reopened after their winter closing. This spring of 1850, which was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the building of the canal, the basin had taken on unprecedented colour and teeming activity.

Every boat had been newly painted outside; freshly secured inside, in honour of the occasion. Some of the boats, like Jotham Klore's Old Hickory, bound for Buffalo, were sturdy and compact; drawn by a team of powerful horses plodding along the tow paths. Others, like the DeWitt Clinton, the packet boat which would also leave for Buffalo were proudly impressive.

"Farmer Takes A Wife" is the Twentieth Century Fox's musical film based on the novel of Erie Canal back in the 1850's. As a musical vehicle, the story, which in turn was a novel, successful stage play and a straight dramatic motion picture several years ago, is now filmed in the technicolor with Betty Grable, Dale Robertson, John Carrol and Thelma Ritter.

MOLLY LARKINS leaned forward eagerly as the salesman who had given her a lift to the wharf reined in his horse; and she vaulted to the ground with a lithe grace that sent a number of appreciative glances in her direction.

At that precise moment, a buggy drawn by a fast trotter had arrived in Rome. A sign on the buggy bore the slogan: DRINK FORTUNE, THE FRIENDLY RUM.

Fortune Friendly, the agreeable rum salesman driving the vehicle, Molly already knew. But, except for unforeseeable circumstances, she would probably not have taken a second glance at Dan Harrow, the young farmer to whom Fortune had given a lift. Although he was attractive, Dan had none of Jotham's aggressiveness—a masterful quality which appealed to Molly's own tempestuous nature.

Dan had just started away, when Molly, coming down the treet, warmly greeted the im salesman. "Welcome back! ing to Buffalo, I'm looking for a job".

"He's a farmer," Ella told Molly.

"A farmer?" Molly scoffed. "Hirin' out on the Erie?"

Dan's eyes narrowed. "You say 'farmer' like it had a bad taste".

"It has," she snapped. "Besides—" She looked him over disparagingly. "You saw those three drivers tear out of here. Know why? Because they heard the name Jotham Klore. I cook for him. He's the best man on the canal, but he's hard to handle. An easy spender, and he's got good innards for fightin'

So Dan was engaged.

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There was nothing dreamy about Molly's expression some three hours later as, wearing the bewitching new dress, she waited overlong for Jotham in the cabin. When a knock finally came on the door, she called out, wrathfully, "Come in, you big, no-count, rum-soaked ape!"

But it was Dan. He stared at her speechlessly, his eyes widened with surprise and admiration.

"What's the matter?" Molly asked. "Ain't you ever seen a girl before?"

"Yeah. But—" He gulped. "You all ready to go to the graduation?"

"I been ready for an hour", she said irritably. "But that drunken ape—" She grimaced. "I mean, Mr. Klore has obviously been detained. Probably lyin' in a gutter somewhere". She pondered for a moment, then asked, "Were you plannin' on goin' to the party?"

"I ain't much for parties", he told her. "Anyway, I ain't got a clean suit, and I was figgerin' on takin' a walk past the hotel."

"If you was for parties, and you had a clean suit, and you wasn't figgerin' on takin' a walk, would you take me?"

"I guess I wouldn't mind", he answered.

"Jotham just bought himself a new broadcloth," she said, going toward his bunk room. "It ought to fit you fine".

When she brought the suit out and handed it to him, Dan protested that Mr. Klore might not like it. "Well," Molly said, crisply, "I don't like him and told her, "I got him in his bunk, ma'am." Leaving for his tiny cabin, he smiled his nice smile. "Good night".

After he'd gone, she went into Jotham's bunk room. looked down disgustedly at him as he lay snoring in his sleep. Then she went into her own cabin, her expression wistful and lonely.

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Perhaps Molly did not realize how much thought she herself gave Dan, until the night when, she saw him writing a letter. It was to Susanna, he told her. "I don't express myself real good when I try to say something so I thought I'd put it all in a letter, and hand it to her when I get to Buffalo."

"I've never had a letter in my whole life," Molly told him. "When you write to a girl, what do you write about?"

Among other things, he had mentioned Molly in the letter. "I told her you walked like a filly, and there was no sag in you." At her indignant exclamation, he smiled. "A fine-lookin' girl and a fine-lookin' horse show the same breeding."

"Would you call Susanna a—fine lookin' girl? Molly asked.

"She's kinda pretty and helpless. I'm going to marry her as soon as I earn enough money. Going to buy a farm; get a hired girl."

"That ain't honourable!" Molly scorn for farming sharpened her voice. "It's as good as stealin'! Makin' money on the canal, then spending' it on a farm!"

Bewildered, he protested, "I told you that when I took the job."

"Well—you didn't have to mean it!" she flared, illogically.

There was logic—of a perverse sort—in what she did the next day, when the DeWitt Clinton, due in Buffalo tomorrow, too, caught up with them. "Jotham," she said, persuasively, "couldn't we tie up along here for the night? It's kinda pretty, and if we get an early start tomorrow, we won't be held up at the locks."

She had no intention of their getting an early start. At dawn she lost one of the towing horses. As it galloped off into the woods, she fanned herself elaborately with about?"

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Dan, aghast at the loss of time, reported the strayed animal to Jotham, who asked Molly, irritably, "What makes you sing so doggone loud, when there's nothin' to sing an imaginary fan.

With that, Molly could not agree. Particularly when the horse was not found until late evening. The DeWitt Clinton would dock in Buffalo before the Old Hickory even started. And Susanna's parents were only spending the day there before going on to Indianapolis.

Dan sighed heavily "I guess I didn't have much chance, persuadin' her to stay, anyway."

Now, Molly thought optimistically, he might drop his incomprehensible idea of wanting a farm.

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She had not yet realised the depth of his love for the soil. She found him in a nearby field, reading a letter. He held up a handful of earth to her. "Look how rich and black it is!"

"Yeah, but the canal carries what it grows to market."

"The railroad will carry things faster," he maintained."

About to retort hotly, she changed her mind, and said, "I noticed you was readin' a letter."

It was from Susanna, in Illinois, where she had gone to a dance with a farmer named Gwinnip. "I don't expect her to sit t'home."

Molly smiled innocently. "No man would expect that."

When they reached the wharf, Jotham shouted, "Them sneakin' railroaders are runnin' their train into Rome!" Then, glowering at seeing Molly with Dan, he strode across the bridge to where a milling crowd gathered around a train. Using his powerful fists as flails, he began fighting savagely.

He was arrested for inciting to riot; sentenced to ninety days in jail; fined five hundred dollars. Five hundred dollars he didn't possess. Molly insisted that she and Dan could earn it by working the "Old Hickory" for him, but he forbade it explosively. "That apple-knocker ain't runnin' 'my' boat! And you ain't cookin' for him!"

Later that day, driving Molly to Lucy's in Fortune Friendly's truggy. Dan shock his head ruefully. "Looks like me both lost our jobs."

"Pull up!" Molly cried, seeing a boat moored in the inlet. "That's the Sarsey Sal!" It was in dire need of painting, but it was sound. "She used to win the big race every year when Paw had her."

"Molly—" Dan sat forward suddenly. "Maybe we could buy her if we pooled our money. Then we'd be in business.

"Jotham'll kill us both!" But Molly's eyes were shining. "He can't kill us for ninety days, anyway."

●

The 'Sarsey Sal' had belonged to one of Lucy's husbands, and she sold it to them so cheaply that it was almost a gift. But only two strong, optimistic people would have undertaken the painting and repairing the craft needed. Determinedly, Molly and Dan set to work.

Their efforts were well rewarded. Their first cargo paid them

(Continued on page 28, col. 4)

Then with an inspired swing, Dan delivered a smashing blow that toppled Jotham into the canal."
(L-R) John Carrol, Dale Robertson and Betty Grable.

At the dance, Dan proved to be a surprisingly good partner. for someone who was not much for parties. (L-R, Betty Grable and Dale Robertson)

"How's the rum business?" Molly asked.

"Dandy", he told her. "Speakin' of rum—how's Jotham?"

"He's off it". She beamed, falling in step beside him. "I'll walk a piece with you. Got to get us another driver. Jotham threw the one we had in the canal last night, and he ain't been seen since".

Leaving them, Molly entered the employment office, where four men were waiting. "Afternoon, Ella," she greeted the clerk.

"Any of these men lookin' for a job as driver?"

Ella addressed the group. "You want to drive for Jotham Klore?"

Three of the men—built like roustabouts—headed out of the door with the flimsiest of excuses.

Dan stepped forward. "Beg pardon, Ma'am. My name's Dan Harrow. If you're haul-

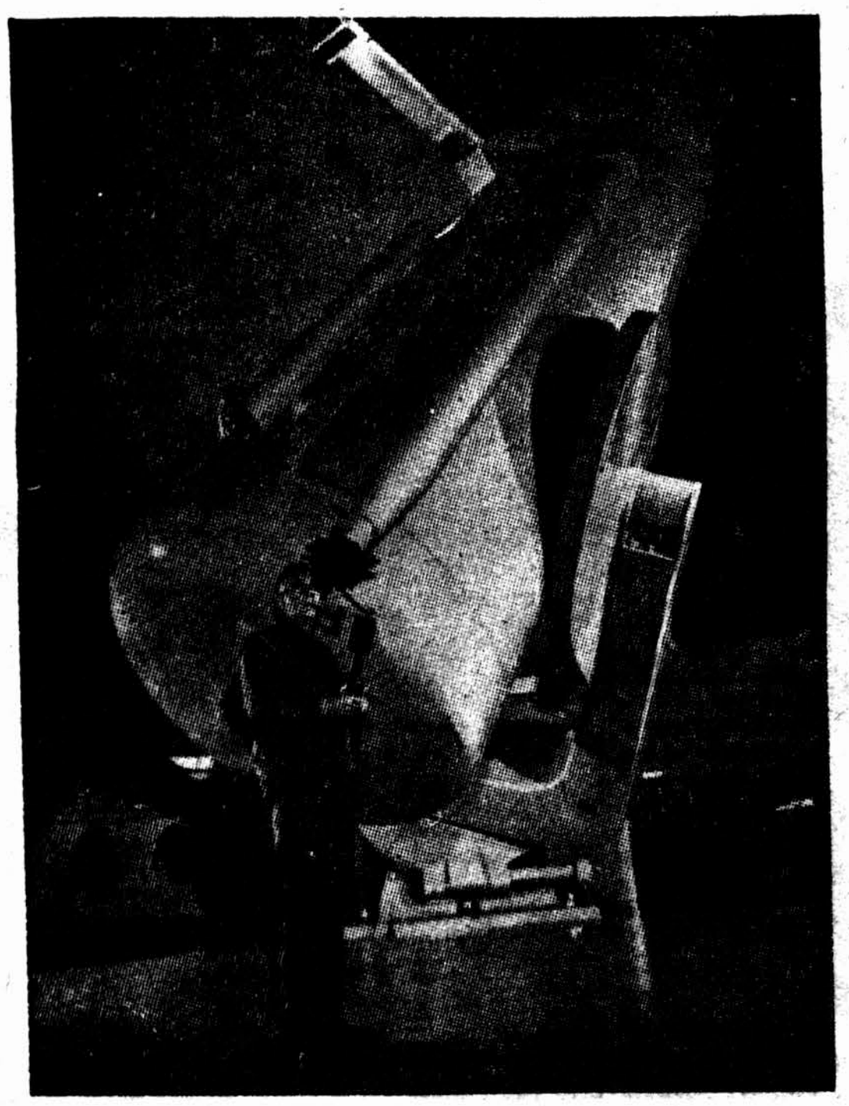
At the dance after the graduation exercises, Dan proved to be a surprisingly good partner, for someone who wasn't much for parties. They did not, however, dance together for long. Jotham, who had celebrated unwisely, reeled into the room, bellowing, "My driver stole my new suit!"

Molly's scathing voice cut through his. "I loaned it to him so I'd have somebody to bring me while you were out gettin' tanked!"

But Jotham swung at Dan, knocking him down. Dan rose, squaring off, and Jotham lunged at him again. Lithely, Dan sidestepped the blow, and Jotham crashed to the floor, where he lay in a drunken stupor.

Later, when they had taken him back to the boat, Dan returned the new suit to Molly,

★ SCIENCE CHASES



A historic sky survey, which will provide the world with the first definitive photo atlas of the heavens in mankind's history, was launched in 1949 at the famed Observatory on Mount Palmar in Southern California, on the Pecific coast of the United States.

Used in the great photographic survey of the heaven is the Schmidt telescope a unique 45-inch wide angle instrument capable of mapping as much of the universe in four years' time as the Observatory's huge 200 inch narrow vision Hale telescope could photograph in 5,000 years.

The interesting new objects and structural features discovered by the Schmidt are expected to keep the Hale and other narrow visioned telescopes busy for 50 years unravelling them. In comparison with previous attempts to map the universe, the Schmidt will penetrate with high fidelity ten times farther and cover 1000 times the space volume than heretofore has been possible.

Frees Human Labour From Drudgery

By Gerard Piel

In this lecture, the well-known American science writer surveys the current progress of science on all fronts and projects an "Utopia" of a world without want and humanity liberated from the tyranny of machines.

IN their meetings at the end of World War II the atomic scientists used to gather around the piano to sing a mournful ballad. This is the last verse:

Take away your billion dollars, take away your tainted gold,
You can keep your damn ten billion volts, my soul will not be sold.
Take away your Army generals; their kiss is death, I'm sure.
Everything I build is mine, and every volt I make is pure.
Take away your integration; let us learn and let us teach,
Oh, beware this epidemic Berkelitis, I beseech.
Oh, dammit! Engineering isn't physics, is that plain?
Take, oh take, your billion dollars, let's be physicists again.

The scientists of America would subscribe to the same sentiments today. But they sang this verse with special feeling in 1945-46. For it was then that the age of science dawned in the consciousness of their fellow citizens.

The disclosure of atomic energy, radar, and other wartime scientific and technical triumphs made it plain that there was nothing scientists could not do if you gave them enough money.

If it cost only $2 billion to go from Einstein's special theory of relativity to Hiroshima, why not a Manhattan Project to find the cure for cancer? It was in vain the scientists protested that their wartime achievements were mere engineering and not science.

Atom bombs and Penicillin, they said, show us what we can do with things we already know something about. This application of existing knowledge to practical ends is the business of engineering or 'applied' science. In contrast, 'pure' science is concerned with the increasing of our knowledge by the investigation of the unknown. From this distinction they went on to show that the continued progress of applied science requires sustained advance in pure science.

The reports were unanimous in urging that the Federal Government set up a National Science Foundation and provide an adequate appropriation for the support of basic science.

Industry To Rescue

Among the thoughtful leaders in science and industry disquietiened by what these figures imply is Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of the Du Pont Company and himself a first-rank chemist. "Only in the academic environment," he has said, "can fundamental research in its true sense flourish.... It is unfortunate that the financial necessities of our universities appear to have driven them more and more into sponsored and applied research." Mr. Greenewalt then urged that industry recognize its responsibilities in this situation and that corporations make grants-in-aid to universities for support of basic science.

Meanwhile it is impossible to estimate the price we will have to pay some day for the present imbalance in our emphasis on pure and applied science. The work of basic science can all too easily be set aside in favour of the urgent demands of technical advances in industry or the emergency needs of national defence. The cost is not apparent in the short run. But in unpredictable ways the basic research we did not do today will cripple the progress and prosperity of our country fifty years from now.

There is another long-run hazard to be considered. Dr. M. H. Trytten, our principal authority on scientific man-power, fears that younger scientists are being permanently diverted from careers in the basic sciences.

The salary differentials between our universities and industry and government payrolls has set a steady tide of younger personnel away from the campus. Since they abandon teaching as well as research, we have reason to be concerned also about the training of the next generation of scientists.

Thus the plight of science is not merely that it costs a lot of money. What science needs is brave money—with no strings attached. We are not being brave enough when we find it necessary to invoke the prospect of practical results in order to justify support of basic science. But if results are all that is wanted, it takes a reckless venture capitalist to back basic research. For one thing, the history of science shows time and again that basic discoveries are made by accident, that an investigation directed toward one objective will lead to the resolution of an entirely unrelated problem. But even if the gamble is taken as a long-range one, a string is tied to the

(Continued on next page)

America Builds Radar Defence In North Pole

THE U.S. north-east command has made a three-nation appeal for public support of polar defences and revealed that construction of far northern bases has fallen a full year behind original schedules.

American, Danish and Canadian correspondents were told that atomic or hydrogen attack is most likely to come over the Polar route and that the work of this command must be tied closely with civil defence in the Western Hemisphere.

The north-east command, headed by Lt. Gen. Charles T. Myers, is located entirely on foreign soil, with headquarters at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Its principal bases are Harmon; Goose Bay, Labrador; and Thule (pronounced Tooley), Greenland.

RADAR DEFENCE

The command, lifting the secrecy that has partly shrouded huge construction projects in the north, said radar and fighter defences are rapidly improving along the Polar route, which was described as "the shortest distance between the Russian and American industrial heartlands."

The work now being done by 15,000 civilian construction workers and thousands of military personnel at twenty northern locations, however, was originally planned for completion in September, 1952.

It is the tail end of a half-billion-dollar bases-building program started after the outbreak of the Korean war.

The story of the fight to build ultra-modern defences in a primitive and cold-ridden area as the U.S. is being unfolded for eight American, three Canadian, and seven Danish correspondents en route aboard a U.S. Air Force C-54 to Thule and the North Pole.

Stops are scheduled at Harmon, Goose Bay, Thule and, if weather permits, at "T-3", the U.S. weather station on the ice cap near the Pole, with a flight over the pole itself.

Col. H. E. Frink, Jr., speaking for the command headquarters, told the correspondents there has been a "90 degree shift" in America's strategic thinking to emphasize the Polar concept.

He said radar designed to give civil defenders five or six hours warning of any attack is now operating throughout the north, and that all-weather night fighters—F-94 Jets—stand ready at all the command's major bases. A year ago the command was getting its first jets.

Frink refused to say how many radar stations are operating or "what we have" on the Polar ice cap. Army engineer representatives said, however, that the 20 locations at which construction is in progress includes radar stations still going up.

Delay in completing bases was blamed on the "stretch out" in military production ordered last fall and on unforeseen difficulties in mastering the hazards of the north.

Lt. Commander John T. Hickey, speaking for the navy's sea transportation service, said all of the hundreds of ships used in the base programme have suffered at least minor ice damage.

From 75 to 100 ships are used in each three-to-four month shipping season! Thirty-nine cargo and twelve tanker vessels are currently serving the command.

Frink presented a map showing America's industrial "heartland" as an oval-shaped area stretching from New York westward as far as Chicago.

By air routes over Greenland, he said this area is 3,000 to 4,000 miles from Russia's biggest industries around Moscow and Leningrad.

ON RUSSIAN SIDE

Asked why attack in the West might not be equally likely because Northern Siberia is closer to the America's Pacific northwest, Frink said: "As far as we know, they (the Russians) haven't got much to operate from over there (in Northern Siberia)."

Frink declared that under America's new strategic concept the north-west stretching to the Pole is "no longer a supporting area" and that it has become "a base area for strategic operations . . . a front line, a point of departure, and a buffer area between industrial centres of conflicting world powers."—I.N.S.

A supersonic parachute, capable of lowering meteorological research instruments from rockets shot into the upper atmosphere, developed by a leading United States manufacturer of electrical equipment. The device, called a ROTOCHUTE, resembles a giant dart with a whirling propeller on its tip and can carry a 20 to 30 pound load of instruments.

It is about four feet long and eight inches wide, and its propellor or "vanes" when fully opened in flight extend about eight feet. The device with instruments enclosed, is carried to the upper atmosphere inside a rocket. At the peak of the rocket's flight, the ROTOCHUTE is expelled. As it falls and the air becomes denser, its blades begin to revolve and are gradually forced out into a horizontal position. This acts as a brake, and the device is slowed from supersonic speed to about 27 miles per hour.

FRESH HORIZONS ★

Vision Of New World Without Want

(Continued from Previous Page) freedom of the scientist and his work. Once the work is conceded to be more or less practical, it may also be treated as more or less basic.

Ends & Means

Difficult as it may be for our utilitarian culture to comprehend it, there are other ends and objectives for scientific investigation that are equal and superior to practical results. One of these ends is science, that is, knowledge itself. Chester I. Barnard, chairman of the National Science Foundation, is a man who takes this view and states it eloquently:

"Science is a value to be cultivated for its own sake.... The curiosity, the initiative, the imagination, the persistence, the patience, the frustrations, that must be experienced and endured in science cannot be adequately motivated by the current exaggeration of the usefulness of science, but must be founded on the belief that all this toil is justified as an expression of the superior faculties of mankind and as a contribution to the values of man as a whole."

This is the only proper view of science that can be held by the tax-payer-patron who must now take over from the great foundations the burden of supporting today's vastly increased budget of science.

Seen from this vantage, science ceases ao be merely a necessary adjunct of tecnnology and becomes, what it truly is, a branch of free inquiry. In these times it is indeed the central trunk of inqu'ry.

Some of the questions science asks are as old as consciousness itself—asked in new and more productive ways. Some of them are new questions that were never dreamt of in the philosophies of the ancients.

An example on the grand scale is our study of the cosmos. We no longer rely on metaphysicians to answer such questions as, "How big is the universe?" Or, "How old is it?" Cosmology is now an observational science. At Palomar Mountain, with its 200-inch telescope, the science of cosmology has its first laboratory. Here astronomers are not only finding out how big and how old the universe is They are asking new questions that come out of the discovery that the universe has dynamics and a history of birth and death.

Nuclear Physics

The nuclear physicists are training their cosmic instruments upon another question that baffled the philosophers. The question was, "What is the essential nature of matter?" As asked by the scientists, the question is: "What holds the nucleus of the atom together?" In disrupting the nuclear binding force, the cyclotron and the synchroton demonstrated experimentally that energy converts into matter, as naturally as matter transmutes into energy.

So the philosopher's commonsense partition of the world into matter and energy now loses its meaning. Physics is in quest for the substance that underlies both.

At other research centres workers in another department of science are concerned with questions that come perhaps closer to home. These are questions of life. "How," for example, "do green plants convert the energy of sunlight into the energy of the chemical bond?" Everyone recognizes this as the question of photosynthesis, and, doubtless because of the great practical potential of an answer, the work in this field at Stanford has attracted enormous popular interest. For the scientist, however, there are other just as compelling interests. The living cell remains a much more subtle and versatile chemist than man; this is one of its definitive properties as a living system. At Caltech physical chemists, working with geneticists, are unravelling intricately twisted and coiled chains composed of tens of thousands of atoms. These chains of atoms are protein molecules They have the extraordinary property of being able to reproduce themselves. It is from their constituent proteins that living cells, in turn, derive their power of reproduction.

Scientific enquiry thus engages large areas of our culture outside of technology. Its relations with society involve correspondingly wider questions than the terms of its financial support. The welfare of science is acutely sensitive to the health of our society as a whole.

It will flourish only so long as the institutions, ideals, and liberties of our democracy flourish.

The taxpayer-patron of science must soon learn that the welfare of science requires a good deal more of his citizenship than faithful payment of his taxes.

Robot Takes Over From Man And Runs Industry

Let us consider first what kind of impact science has had upon our society. A few figures make the main points. During the past twenty-five years the American family income—at constant dollar values—has doubled in size. Where two-thirds of our families had incomes at or below the income that could purchase the minimum of food, clothing and shelter, two-thirls of our families now have incomes above that minimum and are in the market for the goods of industry. In a really significant and meaningful sense, our coutry is twice as big as it was.

An extraordinary fact about this twice-as-big country is that we are today putting no more work into the production of our national income than we did twenty-five years ago. That is, the number of man hours worked in our economy by our labour force as a whole was about the same last year as it was in 1928. Our labour force, of course, is bigger. But the individual worker puts in a shorter working day. So we are producing twice as much in goods with the same effort and an estimated dol. 1,000 worth of leisure per capita besides.

Revolution On

The question may now be asked. How was this more than 100 per cent increase in productivity accomplished? The answer is to be found in another set of figures: In 1928 there were 200,000 engineers employed in our economy—one engineer for every 100 workers in industry. Today we have 400,000 engineers, but the number of workers employed per engineer has fallen to forty. Some industries employ as few as five workers on the payroll for each engineer.

We were able to abolish slavery ninety years ago because the mechanically generated horsepower of steam engines had already displaced the biologically generated energy of human muscle, just as even more recently the internal combustion engine displaced the horse. Now, within our lifetimes, the industrial revolution has moved on into new phase. The primary concern of technology today is the mechanization of the control of industrial processes—that is. the mechanization of the functions of the human brain. To state its simply: The robots are here.

An accurate census of the robots already at work in our economy has not yet been made. But the evidence is strong that they now outnumber human workers.

The mechanization of energy freed technology from the frailty of human muscle. The mechanization of the control function now frees technology from the limitations of the human nervous system.

With human limitations removed, vast new areas of fundamental knowledge are opened up to exploitation by technology. Thereby, also, vast new resources of nature are made accessible to the satisfactions of human want and desire.

Next Fifty Years

In brief, Mr. Conant beheld a prospect which is clear to men of science all over the world. The next fifty years holds out the possibility of the final abolition of material want as a condition of human existence. This is already a technical reality, supported by an established captal of scientific knowledge and by a sufficiently detailed and documented inventory of the wealth of our planet.

In sum, human want is now technologically obsolee.

Human want, in the past, has powerfully conditioned human behaviour in other ways. For nearly all of our million years it required that the vast majority of human beings should live and die in slavery. It gave to the tribe and the state the primary task of organizing its members to contend with others for the always ultimately inadequate means of subsistence. Considering the powerful evidence of present population trends among the more fortunate nations, not to mention the abolition of slavery a century ago, we may hope that the removal of want as a limiting condition on man's relationship to man will fundamentally change the history of nations.

The question for the next fifty years is whether humanity will realize the abolition of want in fact—or whether history will merely go on repeating itself. Here we face subsidiary questions. These are political questions and, for the present, they raise all sorts of obstacles to concerting a programme of international effort equal to the challenge.

The prospective abolition of want, however, is itself a political fact. It is the compelling drive behind the social and political upheaval of what used to be called the colonial regions and are now, more hopefully, known as the underdeveloped areas of the world. Americans, of all people, should comprehend this. It is the revolutionary example of our own dynamic technology that has convinced the Chinese, the Indians, the Arabians, and the Africans that want is no longer a necessary condition of existence. Ours is the first country in history to be faced with the problem of over-production.

Radioactive isotopes are used to trace biological and chemical processes which heretofore could not be observed. Here, peanut plants at an agricultural research centre are tested with a Geiger counter for the amount and rate of assimilation of the plants. The tests are made after radioactive materials have been absorbed into the plants from the fertilizer in the soil.

An oil specialist checks the oil flowing through a pipeline with a Gieger counter. Oil from a particular source has been charged with radio-active isotopes as it entered the pipeline. As the charged oil passes the test point, the control men measure its speed of flow.

In a hospital, the radioactive material is mixed with a saline solution and injected into the arm of a patient, the first step in determining the type, size and location of a cancer. Used in diluted form, these materials have no injurious effects on human tissue.

talking of BOOKS

ST. PAUL OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

THOMAS JEFFERSON ON DEMOCRACY. Edited by Saul K. Padover. Published by the New American Library of World Literature, New York. Price 35 cents. Pages 186.

EXISTENTIALISM: A SURVEY AND ANCIENT INDIAN THOUGHT by K. Guru Dutt. Published by the Indian Institute of Culture, Bangalore. Price Rs. 2/-. Pages 80.

THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY AND OTHER ESSAYS by D. N. Banerjee. Published by A. Mukerjee & Co., Ltd., Calcutta. Price Rs. 6 as 8, Pages 228.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S name is more closely linked with the idea as well as the reality of Amrican democracy than that any other man Author of the Declaration of Independence, Secretary of State in Washington's first Cabinet and later third President of the United States of America, he was the supreme expounder of the democratic experiment of which he was in a large part the creator.

And yet it is strange that Jefferson himself wrote no treatise or essay on democracy and never systematically formulated his thoughts on the subject.

Hence it is that the editor of "Thomas Jefferson On Democracy" feels that this work is at least a century and a half overdue. What we know of Jefferson's superbly fertile mind is derived from his scattered writings and more particularly from his letters; and it is from these and other sources—both published and unpublished—that the editor, the noted Jefferson scholar Saul Padover, has extracted the essence of Jefferson's views on democracy. Except for a brilliant introduction to Jeffersonian thought and background the author has added no text of his own, so that the book is entirely Jefferson's.

Throughout his life Thomas Jefferson wrote nearly twenty five thousand letters—and astounding number indeed; and it was in these letters that the author of the Declaration of Independence expressed his thoughts and helped to shape those of his generation. His letters, written from the fulness of a capacious mind and a generous heart, are a permanent heritage to American democracy. Selections from these have been arranged by Mr. Padover in chapters under seven main lines of thought—Natural Rights of Man; Principles of Democracy; the Constitution; Political Economy; Social Welfare; Religion and Foreign Affairs.

The integrated whole gives a vivid picture of Jefferson in his full stature as an articulate and brilliant political thinker and philosopher-statesman—a veritable St. Paul of American democracy. To quote the editor, it is "the delightful discovery of a subtle spirit capable sometimes of the indignation of a Swift, and more often the prose rhythm of a Bacon. More perhaps than any other man of his time, Jefferson embodied the thoughts and hopes of a libertarian age, its belief in human goodness, its faith in progress, its trust in science, and the enlightenment of reason."

For Jefferson the core of democracy was the idea of liberty: "I have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man", says this great opponent of obscurantism and tyranny. Jefferson had no illusions about the nature of government, fearing it as a potential menace, but accepting it as a necessary evil. In one of his most revealing sentences, he admits that if he had to choose between despotism and anarchism, he would prefer the latter. To Jefferson government was entirely subservient to life and liberty, and without the latter there could be no pursuit of happiness.

Equality, self-government, popular education, an untrammelled press, freedom of religion, and the inherent and inalienable rights of man, emerge as the credo in life of this democratic seer who formulated the basic principles that government the relation between free citizens and their chosen government. There is also a very interesting appendix to the work—Jefferson's opinions about his contemporaries, some of whom number among the great names in history—John Adams, Edmund Burke, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry, Andrew Jackson, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, James Monroe, George Washington, Napoleon and Robespierre.

A "must" for all interested in political thought and the democratic way of life!

CONCEPT OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Among philosophic cults Existentialism is the civilized western world's latest vogue and much nas been written about this supposedly new theory which Jean-Paul Sartre has been popularizing. Under the circumstances, Mr. Guru Dutts work "Existentialism: A Survey and Ancient Indian Thought" would have been merely one more summarization, had it not been for his original attempt at eliciting a relationship between Existentialist ideas and some aspects of Indian philosophic thought.

The first two chapters review modern existentialism and its background in what, for clarity of thought and lucidity of expression, is one of the finest expositions of the subject I have come across. As background the author reviews the philosophic thought of the Frenchman Blaise Pascal, to whom the immediate origins of existentialism go back; the Dane Soren Kirkergaard, who is justly regarded as the founder of Existentialism; and of the other European philosophers who have contributed to the development of existentialism —Montaigne, Descartes, Kant, Fichte, Shelling, Coleridge and Nietche.

The author then goes on to modern Existentialism and the thought of its outstanding exponents—Wilhem Dilthey, Karl Jaspers, Martin Hiedegger, Jean-Paul Sartre and Gabriel Marcel. Sartre's Existential Man is a haunted, anguished creature, a wraith surrounded by the void, forsaken by God, and not only robbed of God, but of the world too. This is the cardinal essence of the Hiedegger-Sartre axis and the Atheistic School of Existentialists, as opposed to Marcel's Christian Existenialism. But despite differences existentialists of whatever shade or complexion have far more in common with each other than they have collectively with other schools of philosophic thought.

To my mind, however, the most interesting is the third essay which attempts to co-relate existentialist thought with certain fundamental concepts of Indian philosophy. The preoccupation of Indian thought with the investigation of the self and the existentialist emphasis on "am" rather than "is" seems the most striking point of similarity. Again Kirkergaard's initial pessimism, the stress on anguish, forlorness and despair also find many parallels in Vedantist and Buddhist philosophy. Today Sartre is saying "Man is anguish"; twenty five hundred years ago the Buddha laid it down as the first of his four noble truths that "Sorrow Is."

However wholesale and indiscriminate comparison is not the author's main object. He always maintains balance, being careful to underline divergence of thought as much as he emphasises similarity of outlook. For the rest, these three studies in existentialism are some of the finest writing in Western philosophy by an Indian that I have come across!

POLITICAL CREDO

"The Future Of Democracy And Other Essays" contain some studies in political theory and practice by the Head of Calcutta University's Political Science Department, Prof. D. N. Banerjee. The seventeen essays contained in the volume are a collection in book form of some of the papers written by the author during the last two decades, each of the essays being self-contained and standing by itself.

In the title essay Prof. Banerjee states his political credo and his faith in the democratic form of government. He echoes the views of Bentham, James Mill, Thomas Paine, de Tocqueville, Herbert Spencer and John Stuart Mill, that representative government in which effective political power is ultimately in the hands of the people is in the last analysis the soundest form of political organization, whatever its defects may be. Four other essays in general political theory deal with the functioning of democracy in a one-party state, personal freedom in a planned society. Austin and the basis of obedience to law, and political ideologies and political behaviour.

In the sphere of practical politics the essays concern themselves mainly with the Indian scene—the Cabinet Mission Scheme of 1946, the Wavell Offer, the Coupland Scheme, the separation of the executive and the judiciary, Federation as envisaged by the 1935 Act, the principles for the Constitution, and the functions of Indian Governors and the Indian Speaker. Studies on Rabindranath Tagore and the cult of nationalism, on the Swiss form of democracy, and on the political ideas of the great Wester thinkers Joseph Mazzini and Thomas Paine are also included in the volume.

I must confess to a feeling of acute disappointment on going through the essays, expecting as I did a much higher standard from such a noted academician. There is absolutely no original thought in the studies and the essays are for the most part pedestrian and commonplace. Bristling with inerminable quotations that destroy the continuity and flow of the writing and reveal the author's lack of original political thought, they seem like notes dictated to an intermediate college class in political science—a mere hash, and a bad one at that, of leading political thought in vital problems of political science.

Perhaps reading Prof. Banerjee on democracy after that prince of democratic thought, Thomas Jefferson, had made me unduly critical!

REALISATION

"When I was in South Africa with my husband, David Lean, for the premiere of our film 'The Sound Barrier', a woman at a press reception did nothing but stare at me. At last I asked her if she wanted an interview or anything. She just shook her head and said, "No, I'm so terribly disappointed in you. I saw "The Seventh Veil" nine times, you were so moving and sad, and now when I meet you I find you are just happy and gay."

—ANN TODD, the famous film Star.

"How to churn butter in a cannon's mouth".

ALL ABOUT INDIAN COINS

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDIAN COINS (Part II): Compiled by C. R. Singhal. Published by the Numismatic Society of India, Bombay. Pages 220.

MUCH has still to be done to advance the Science of Numismatics in this country. The number of coins of various classes, are abundant but systematic studies have still to be carried out and new materials tapped. Shri Singhal's Bibliographies I and II on Indian coins fill a vital gap. In the first part published in 1950, he covered the Hindu period. He now turns his attention to the coins of the Muslim period of India.

The work has been carefully planned. The compiler is not content with a mere cut and dry listing of the articles—he also presents the main points of information regarding the various contributions and the book is a ready reference work.

The lists are exhaustive, the volume presenting twenty-six dynasties and series of Muslim coins and covering about sixty entries, including the Sassanian coins which inspired the much neglected field of medieval Indian coinage.

Shri Singhal's publication it is hoped, will pave the way for the Society's plans of presenting the different series of Indian coins in the form of corpus volumes.

P. D.

RAHE ASHAVAHISHT

MAJOR SOHRAB RUSTOMJI BAMJI, who has to his credit nine tracts in Gujerati and English, has brought out his latest work in Gujerati entitled 'Rahe Ashavahisht', where ne expounds the philosophy underlying in the fixture, in the Parsi Panchang, of the 30 days of a month. As he points out all the civilized races and communities have their calendar months of 30 days (more or less) which are known by the numerals only, while all the 30 days of the Zoroastrian calendar month (which by the way are always 30 in number) have particular names.

In this booklet great stress is laid on meditation and concentration as a prelude to making the mind—the most potent force as taught by Zoroaster—strive towards spiritual attainments. Each month of 30 days is divided into four sections, the first two covering 14 days, and the third and fourth each of 8 days, and the first day of each section is named after Dadar Ahuramazda (God Almighty).

Major Bamji in midst of his varied activities as social worker and corporator has devoted his time for producing books on Zoroastrianism. Priced at annas twelve it can be had from the author at Prospect Chamber Annexe, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

POONA MALAYALI

(Published by the Poona Keraleya Samaj, Poona 2; 114 pages; Rupee 1).

It is said of Malayalees, that enterprising set of people hailing from Kerala, who now reside in large numbers all over the world, that where there are four of them, they form a Samajam (association) and then have literary publication. There are numerous such organisations throughout India (with more than four members!); there is even a Samajam in London; and they are in the habit of publishing annual numbers.

Poona Malayali, the second annual publication of the Poona Keraleeya Samaj, proves that though placed amidst none-too-congenial environments, Malayalees can rise to great heights in their efforts to promote their culture and literature. Considering the difficulties in the matter of collecting readable articles and printing and publishing them in good time, the Publishers of this annual must be congratulated. This number carries literary contributions from top-ranking Malayalam writers like Dr. Bhaskaran Nair, D. P. Unni, Surendran, C. J. Thomas, P. K. Parameshwaran Nair, and others; poets Vennikhulam, Vayalar Rama Varma and Mathen Tharakan; short story writers Tatapuram Sukumaran, Sarala Rama Varma and Sreekantan Nair.

An attractive feature about Poona Malayali is that it contains articles to suit varied tastes, literary criticism, poems, short stories, political articles and humorous skits. The publishers also appear to have taken particular care to encourage local talent—people who live outside Kerala.

Well got up and moderately priced, Poona Malayali provides enjoyable reading for all.

Between You And Me

THE British naval expedition to Guiana raises the question whether British imperialism is in retreat or again on the march! Since the quitting of the British from the Indian shores liberating our country, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma, political circles got the impression that Britain was shedding her imperialistic character and was on the high road of converting the empire into a Commonwealth of Nations. But the hopes were belied when Britain continued the war in Malaya, instead of settling the issue on freedom basis.

Six years of all-out offensive has not yet liquidated five thousand Communists and the country has been subjected to Templar's regime and worse than "Black and Tan" methods. The end of the offensive is not in sight and the tragedy is that some of the top-ranking terrorist leaders have been ultra-loyalists of the British Raj before the war.

*

Britain has been called the Mother of Parliaments, but she is also the Mother of Imperialism. In the Far East, Britain has been responsible for more than one war in recent times. The Dutch "Dunkirked" from Indonesia during the Japanese invasion. And it was the British who ferried them from the Atlantic to the Sunda Seas and planted them on the Indonesian soil. She was thus responsible to some extent for the Dutch-Indonesian war, which devastated the islands.

Britain cannot also shake off the responsibility for the war in Indo-China, which is bleeding France white. After the Japanese surrender, the British navy gave safe escort to the French forces to Indo-China to suppress the nationalist regime. Imperialisms of the world unite!

*

Thanks to Oliver Lyttleton's Raj, there is no end to anti-imperialist flare-ups. To Malaya, the new British colonial chief added Mau Mau. In spite of the stories published in East African press that Mau Mau leaders sue for peace and solicit terms for surrender, British troops have been flown to the storm centre and the whole area is in the grip of terror.

But the greatest feather in Lyttleton's cap is his Guiana coup in anticipation of a coup in Guiana. This loyalist British colony in South America, with its heterogeneous population fully Anglicised in outlook and way of life, would rather have preferred to enjoy the M.C.C. match, but for Lyttleton's raising the hornet's nest. To him, British Guiana becomes a Red colony overnight. British navy is despatched in hot haste under sealed orders to save the British Raj from the so-called Communist menace, of the Peoples Progressive Party, which scored a majority in the elections and formed the Government.

The wonder of wonders is that there was no violence or any unfortunate incident before or after the arrival of the British navy. With the augmentation of naval and military personnel, Sir Alfred Savage, the Governor, has taken courage in both hands to sack the popular Ministry, suspend the Constitution, and initiate the Governor's Raj. Not a shot has been fired by the military, nor have the so-called Communist conspirators indulged in any orgy of crime or violence.

The military personnel are digging trenches. But against whom, they do not know. There is no enemy, either visible or audible. This is shadow boxing, which has no parallel. It looks as if somebody has pulled the legs of Oliver Lyttleton. Otherwise, this colossal hoax is inexplicable. Long live the Governor!

*

Guiana is called the Land of Waters. Lying on the top of the Equator between the estuaries of the Amazon, the biggest river in the world and termed as the Son of the Ocean, and the Orinoco, it resembles Kashmir in size and Ceylon in climate. It has a population of nearly half a million consisting mostly of Indians, Negroes, Chinese and aboriginals. The Britishers number about 4,000 and have practically a monopoly of sugar plantations. The plantations are dotted on the coast line, while mineral deposits like gold, diamonds, bauxite and manganese are located in the interior of dense forests and await exploitation.

Originally, the colony was a barter deal between the British and the Dutch. Then it changed hands many times till at the end of the Napoleonic war it was trisected among the British, Dutch and the French. In the early days of colonial regime, cheap labour was imported from Africa, China and India for work in plantations. A century of labour in the field and "camaraderie" in the small factories has unified the herogeneous elements of the population into a common pattern of culture, with a cosmopolitan outlook on life. The common language is English and the national game is cricket.

*

From this cauldron of colonial politics shoot two romantic figures, Dr. Cheddi Jagan an Indian dentist, and his American born wife, Mrs. Janet Jagan. Both of them were "Co-eds" in an American college and after marriage, Mrs. Janet Jagan took to the ubiquitous sari and settled amidst plantation labour in British Guiana. She was for long connected with social welfare activities, but had to give up birth control propaganda on account of opposition from the Church, Hindus and Chinese.

A born crusader and stormy petrel, Mrs. Jagan organised the Peoples Progressive Party into a political live wire and galvanised political life in Guiana. With Dr. Jagan as the leader and Mrs. Jagan as secretary, the Peoples Progressive Party swept the polls in April last in the elections held under the new constitution. It captured 18 out of the 24 seats in the Assembly and on the strength of this majority, Dr. Jagan became Premier with his wife as the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly.

*

That the Jagans have Leftist views, it cannot be gainsaid. But to dub them as Communists and Red saboteurs is sheer extravaganza. From 1947 Dr. Jagan continued to be a member of the Legislative Council. He attended the Lima Conference in 1952 and was reprimanded by Sir Charles Wolley for distributing Leftist pamphlets on the floor of the House. His attendance at the International Youth Conference in East Berlin and his wife's participation in the Women's International have been cited as evidence of their Moscow affinity.

The White settlers have a special grudge against Mrs. Jagan because they cannot stand the sight of a White woman "going native" and stirring up the coloured against the White monopolists. In their spite, they have invented a story that Mrs. Jagan hails from the Rosenburg family, which loomed large in the recent spy trial, and later changed her name into Roberts. Though these stories smack of the "zinovieff letter" episode, a constitutionally installed ministry enjoying the support of popular majority cannot be dismissed on flimsy pretext based on inventions, insinuation and inuendo.

*

That there cannot be much love lost between the sugar Barons and the Peoples Progressive Party pledged to the nationalisation of sugar plantations in its election manifesto is obvious to all. But curiously enough, the head-on clash between the popular Ministry in power and the sugar Barons occurred not on the basic issue of nationalisation, but over a trifling incident on the recognition of a trade union by the sugar Barons. It is stated that the Government asked the owners of sugar mills to recognise a new union, said to be Communist-sponsored, instead of the old one. The owners refused and a strike by sugar workers followed. The Government presented an Emergency Bill making it obligatory on the owners to recognise the new union. But the Speaker, who owes his position to the Governor under the new constitution, refused to accept the Bill on technical grounds. This led to a walk out by the members of the majority party.

*

Then started a raging, tearing propaganda for the amendment of the Constitution to give a free and unfettered hand for the popular Ministry to function. The P.P.P. demanded that the Upper House should be abolished, the Governor's veto suspended, and three official members in the Assembly withdrawn. The party started collecting signatures for a mammoth petition to be presented to the Colonial Office demanding amendment to the Constitution. Barring the strike in some sugar plantations, there was nothing in the shape of direct action to warrant a naval expedition, the landing of troops and the suspension of the Constitution terminating the life of the popular Ministry.

*

To political students in India, the episode is reminiscent of the Swarajist Party tactics which swept the polls under the Montford Reforms and adumbrated a plan "not to work the Constitution, but to wreck it." They threw out budget after budget and forced the Governor-General to use the powers of certification. The Swarajist Party, under the leadership of Pandit Motilal and Mr. C. R. Das, like the Peoples Progressive Party in British Guiana, also demanded the abolition of the official 'bloc' in legislatures, the veto powers of the Governors and the Governor-General and the ending of diarchy. Then followed the Non-Co-operation Movement and the "Quit India" campaign, culminating in the transfer of power to the Indian people.

*

Similarly, the constitutional impasse in British Guiana indicates the birth pangs of democracy which demand tactful handling. Big empires and Lytteltons often go ill together. A request has been made to India by the Carribean Freedom League to take up the issue with the United Nations. Since the British Tories will put up the plea that it is an internal affair, it is doubtful whether India can bring the matter even before the Commonwealth Conference. Strangely enough, in Malaya, Kenya and British Guiana where British imperialism operates, there are thousands of overseas Indians, in whose fortunes India is deeply interested. Unless these issues are amicably settled on freedom basis, they may add unbearable strain to the link between India and the Commonwealth.

MAYA MUKHERJEE: Who played a fallen woman's role in N.T.'s "Yatrik" gets a break and appears as a pretty heroine in New Theatre's latest entertaining sensation "NAYA SAFAR" co-starring with Vasant Chowdhury, Deobala, Tulsi Chakrabarty and two teenagers—Master Anand and Premkumar, directed by Subodh Mitra with music by Pankaj Mullick.

'Winnie' Wins Nobel Prize

IT WAS a great speech that Mr. Winston Churchill made at Margate last Saturday, when he ended with a moving peroration. "If I stay," he said, "it is because I have the feeling that I may have an influence o wnhat I care about all else, the building of a sure and lasting peace."

Sir Winston Churchill had the reputation of being an extremely able Prime Minister during the time of war and political tensions. But his great amoition today is to be the Maker of Peace and to this end he devotes himself at a doting age.

During the Festival of Britain in April 1951, Winston Churchill visited the Dome of Discovery and was taken up in a lift to a telescope where, he was told, he could view the outer spaces. He did view them, but immediately got down, saying, "Please take me down. I am more interested in what is happening on the earth." Churchill is earth and earthy.

And this earth had the benefit of his interest and attention for over fifty years. He lived in tumultuous times, during two great wars, through the making of an Empire and through its dissolution. Today, at the age of eighty with authority of years of Parliamentary experience behind him, wrapped up in glory, with the zest of life as fierce and fresh as ever, he continues to be the Prime Minister.

Though he was the son of a great man—not very great though—Lord Randolph Churchill, he started his political career with great disadvantages. He had to fight his way up. No man has aroused more heated opposition, nor hated so much. He enjoyed in taking sides and in the clash of wills and dangerous struggles.

But fighting all along, he is unlike a trained soldier. He acts usually on impulse and thanks to England, his impulses are, more often than not, right. Without assessing a situation dispassionately, without even taking his colleagues into confidence, he announces his decisions, and once the decision is taken, he digs up his trench to defend it.

THREE LOVES

Churchill had three loves, the love for Her Majesty's Empire or Commonwealth, the love for the House of Commons and the love for life, which includes Mrs. Churchill and cigars.

But his love for Empire is not the aggressive spirit of Disraeli, but a sort of King Arthurian romanticism. Although his romanticism was the child of his brilliant fancy and highly emotional nature, it was not of a cheap Don Quixote variety. He was born in Blenheim Palace, out of a marriage between the scion of noble family and the daughter of an American tycoon, in itself a big romance. His father's sensational career kindled in young Churchill's mind the splendour of military exploits and parliamentary oratory.

Of the two soldiering attracted him more, though Sandhurst turned him down twice. Undaunted he was dreaming the glories of battlefield till his forty. During the First World War, he resigned his post of First Lord of Admiralty to join the war. But much to his chagrin, he was not given any important command. Over thirty of his books, twentyfive volumes deal some aspect or other of war.

He came the hard way through the House of Commons. In the early days, he used to write out his speeches, recite them before a mirror, but his delivery was poor and the sting of debate was lost. Arthur Balfour, the patron of the House then, remarked "the Right Honourable Gentleman's artillery is very powerful, but not very mobile."

But he was determined to master the art of debate. In the Parliament today, he alone represents the old type of oratory.

The House of Commons is

(Continued on page 10, col. 5)

Earning While Learning, The Only Way Out

INDIA CAN PROFIT FROM NEGROES' EXAMPLE

(By SHANKERPRASAD S. NANAVATY)

THE problem of educational reform, or even expansion, in India is an old one. Even before the advent of Independence, we were worried about it but took solace behind the belief that it defies solution only because we are not able to tackle it ourselves.

WHEN the Montague Reforms placed education under the control of popular ministers and when even an eminent educationist like Dr. Paranjpye failed to make much headway as the Minister in charge of Education in Bombay, political moderates and educational-thinkers might have been worried a little more than before. But the general public took refuge again under the escapist formula that it was because we were still not in a position to regulate our affairs completely.

We are now completely independent and men like Azad and Munshi have been in the government, the former even as Education Minister. And yet what have we been able to achieve during the last six years? Practically nothing. Why? Simply because our approach to the problem has been basically wrong.

MASS EDUCATION ESSENTIAL

It is an axiom of architecture that the base of a pyramid must be wide in proportion to the height of its apex. Lord Morley applied this principle to the intellectual and cultural development of society and said that real intellectual progress would not me possible, if education were not as broadbased as possible. In other words, the intellectual and cultural progress of a nation depends upon the spread of education among the masses, and where education fails to permeate even the lowest strata of society it would be futile to hope for real and sustained intellectual progress.

POVERTY—THE OBSTACLE

If, however, we approach the problem of educational reform in India from this angle, we shall soon find ourselves face to face with another inconvenient and highly embarrassing fact. This problem is inextricably linked up with the problem of poverty. We have not merely too few schools and colleges to meet the requirements of our people, but even the people in their turn are too poor to take advantage.

In one word, it is not a question of lack of will but of lack of means, and till we are able to devise some effective remedy for it the situation will remain unaltered even after sixty years of self-rule.

There is also another reason why the stream of education in India remains tiny and turbid which neither rejuvenates nor refreshes even those who bathe in it, and that is that it is not designed to do it.

NEED FOR REFORM

The present system of education was admirably suited to provide administrative personnel for the government and a limited number of professionals like lawyers and doctors, teachers and professors without which the broad frame-work of modern society could hardly be raised. That need has long been met and, therefore, today the position virtually is that quite a substantial section of those who avail themselves of the existing facilities for education are incapable of being absorbed in the vocations or professions for which they have qualified themselves.

NEGROES IN AMERICA

Fortunately, this is not an unparalleled situation. On the contrary, the Negroes in America were faced practically with an identical situation when the war of emancipation was won and slavery was ended. During the days of slavery, the American Negroes aspired to many things, which were beyond their reach, and one of them was education. When slavery was abolished they found that the position had become actually worse. Under slavery, the problem of bread and clothing at least did not exist for them, because it was the responsibility of the slave-owners to feed and clothe their slaves. When slavery came to an end, the emancipated slaves had not only to satisfy these needs themselves but they had also to satisfy their desire for education without either having schools where they could go and avail themselves of the facilities for education or the money and leisure to do it.

When, therefore, the first flush of joy at their emancipation from slavery was over they were faced with the problem of the day's bread. As they knew nothing but slaving for their masters most of them entered into contracts with their old overlords under whom they were called servants instead of slaves, but for the rest which made very little difference in their old way of life. The few ambitious and enterprising souls who refused to do it remained free to do what they liked with themselves but it was more the freedom to starve and to go to hell than anything else.

BOOKER WASHINGTON

Fortunately, for the American Negroes, there arose at that time a leader who had the insight to appreciate this situation and the boldness to face it and if the American Negroes have been able to make such rapid progress after emancipation it is entirely due to him. That leader was Booker T. Washington who founded the famous Tuskeegee Institute where every Negro who wanted to improve his lot could obtain both education and the money to pay for it.

EARNING AND LEARNING

The problem of combining earning and learning is not a new one but has faced us ever since man began to use his wits to improve his position because social and economic inequality in one form or another has always dogged our footsteps from the beginning of the world.

The ways to tackle it have also been both numerous and varied and while India in the time of the famous Ashrams solved it by restricting the cost of education to the capacity of each student to pay his teacher and university in any form he chose, Britain and western Europe tried to solve it by the institution of scholarships while recently the U.S. has tried to do the same by enabling students who want to pay their way to work and earn during the vacations or during their off hours. In a way, this system has been in operation in India for some time past on a limited scale and in a slightly different form, in that many poor but ambitious students either work in the mornings or evenings while attending school or college during the day.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Booker T. Washington's Tuskeegee Institute differed from all these methods in that it was based on the distinctive feature not only of providing those who wanted to pay their way, but by also making it obligatory on all who entered its portals to handle some job as part and parcel of their course of studies. Started primarily to provide educational facilities for those who had no means, but who had also to earn their living after they finished their studies and had little scope of being absorbed in the learned professions, it made it a point to teach some trade or technique to every one. It enable them not merely to earn enough to pay their way while they were learning, but which also helped them to stand on their own legs when they left the school or college and started life.

In fact, as a poor man's university it had no resources itself and depended upon the effort of its students to provide them. They, therefore, manufactured their own bricks and mortar, built their own buildings, made their own furniture and grew their own food in their fields. They ran tailoring shops, smithies and foundries and a number of other crafts which served the triple purpose of meeting the needs of the Institute, teaching a trade to their students and enabling them to support themselves by their own labour or skill during their school or college career.

AN UPHILL TASK

The task, both of the Institute and the students who joined it in the initial stages, was as uphill as the experiment was novel, and naturally many tense situations arose from time to time which threatened to uproot the whole venture. But sheer grit and persistence won in the end and when the full history of American Negroes comes to be written Booker T. Washington would naturally be placed on a par with Lincoln as their saviour.

In fact, the work of the one would have remained half-finished without the help of the other, for Lincon's fight for the emancipation of the Negroes would not have borne its full fruit, if it were not supplemented by the valiant effort of Brooker T. Washington.

IN SAURASHTRA

A small experiment on these lines was started sometime before in Saurashtra where a small rural university has been started in a village near Bhavnagar but it seems to have attracted very little attention. This university is meant primarily for farmers and would be open for a very small number of students—about forty to fifty—to start with. It is also meant to be primarily an agricultural institution with some side role for small, cottage industries in which agriculturists may be interested as a side line. But it will charge no boarding or tuition fees from those who join it, but will recover it from the fruits of their labour in the fields. The Tuskeegee Institute paid its alumni a definite wage based on the value of work done and if it amounted to more than what was needed to cover their expenses while at the Institute they were free to do what they liked with it—either save or help parents and relatives. The rural university in Saurashtra seems to have been inspired by the limited objective of freeing its alumni from the burden of bearing maintenance or educational costs while going through its course.

In any case, it breaks a new line and deserves success. For it is only on these lines that we can hope to bring the light of educa-

Dr. Rajendra Prasad visited the Annaporna farm at Powai during his recent visit to Bombay. In this farm, paddy cultivation the Japanese model is being done which yields bumper crops.

tion to our masses within a reasonable course of time and without creating fresh problems for the and the nation which a purely academic system of education

'Winnie' Wins Nobel Prize

(Continued from page 9, col. 5)

ways crowded when he ent "When he comes to the Cham you feel a stir in the galleries the whole atmosphere electrifies sits on the first Government ben with his shoulders hunched, bull dog head thrust forw straining to catch every word." knows the trade inside out. Oft when he rises to speak, he beg in a deliberately low voice to co mand attention.

PARLIAMENTARIAN

The secret of Mr. Churchill's pa liamentary mastery lies in his a lity to change the mood of t House. Although he can provo an angry storm, he can also tur it into roars of laughter by a sw den shaft of wit. His humour not the cold, polished variety. smacks more of the impish scho boy whom you can never resi To aid his witty remarks, some times he falls into moods of pan mime.

Time has mellowed Churchill rebellious spirit. He has change his views on many subjects. H supports today the majority of t welfare schemes in England pu into operation by a Socialist Gov ernment. He said that the ne form of investment for Britain w to put milk in the mouth of ever baby. His foreign policy is tod less aggressive. Though a stro alley of America, he uses his i dependence of judgment.

Once asked about his views, said "my views are subject to harmonious process which keep them in relation to the curre movement of events." He is nev shy to change his opinions. says, "Any one can rat, but it ta a certain amount of ingenuity rerat."

He is devoted to his wife, idolised by his children and is real master of his household likes the Victorian standards Galsworthy's Foresyte. Delic food and well trained servants regarded essential. He never vels without a valet.

Vincent Sheean narrates a fu incident. Before the World War he once arrived at his hostess' r in Southern France by him Churchill told his hostess, "My d Maxine, you have no idea easy it was to travel without servant. I came here all the from London alone and it quite simple." "Winston, how br of you", replied his hostess.

Any deviation from the con tional pleasures fills him gloom. And like a school boy gets irritated. Once he was dis with a North African Chief With him was Mr. Lloyd George had the skill of liking strange th and plump for it. He began eat without forks and knives, were absent from the table. Ch chill could not do that. He sitting in his bull dog melan for sometime. Then immedia he raised his hands and with gruff voice said "now gentle goodbye to civilization" and eating.

His love for cigars and was proverbial. Once when body felicitated Field Mar Montgomery that he was taller, he joined him saying th himself was a good drunkard ate like wolf, he was no wor it.

He has an irrepressible ec His vanity always irritates Opposition, but he revels and the English public When somebody asked the Prime Minister whether he prepared for his death, he r 'I am quite prepared, but I know whether my Father w pared for it." Who knows t ther may be preparing Him

Bred on the classic tradit English literature, Churchill writing from an early age perfect technique of using word and coining new ones the marrow of his bones. mous book "Great Contr ries", shows how much he pected in the political as w the literary world. This Swedish Government has to award him the Nobel Literature, the greatest of letters can aspire.—M.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Precious Stones & Luxury Items In Philately

STAMPS having such an enormous propagarda value, most countries have harnessed them for publicising products that play an important place in the country's economy. One does not have to go hunting for examples, for they are to be found in every country and cover practically every commercially important product on the face of the earth.

Along with agricultural products, like rice, wheat and various food crops, which appear time and time again on stamps, we have coal and various mineral forms of wealth. Quite a substantial group of stamps can also be built up from stamps covering diamonds, gold and similar 'luxury' items, which are important to certain countries and have been duly publicised by them.

The following notes are adapted from an article which originally appeared in a South African trade paper 'The Diamond News'. It was written during the war, and since that time some countries have provided examples to swell the lists here given, but the number of stamps detailed will be sufficient to provide an idea of the scope of this particular subject:

For many years South Africa held the proud position of the world's premier producer of diamonds, yet during all that bright period the Union Government never thought of issuing a single stamp that would depict the South African diamond industry to the world.

It might have been thought that in Victorian days a stamp would have been issued to glorify the great discoveries around Kimberley or that diamond mining would have been featured in one of the ordinary issues, but then and for many years after, it seems to have been the convention in South African stamp design to depict the head of the ruling monarch.

There will still be a possibility of rectifying such omissions when the new South African postal issues are designed after the war, if the pre-war series is not re-issued. If diamond mining is not then featured, it should most certainly be the subject of a commemorative issue at the centenary of the finding of the first stone, for the importance of diamonds in the economic structure has been great enough to demand some such tribute from the Union.

Strange Neglect

In some of the early Cape issues we do not see Queen Victoria's head, but symbolic figures that stress the importance of agriculture in the economy of the period. None of the issues, even those of King Edward's time make any reference to the diamond.

Considering the stir diamonds made in the Orange Free State in republican times, it might have been thought that some of these gems would have been shown on the stamps, but we search the issues in vain for them. When Union came and new South African stamps were designed again diamond mining was overlooked, as it was in that attractive pictorial issue that was in use right into the early days of the last war.

In that issue, however, we did have one interesting departure in the 1½d. green and gold stamp, which stressed the great value of gold mining in this country. It was most appropriate to give this stamp a gold centre.

The *1936 issue* of this stamp showed a modern Witwatersland gold mine with, in the faint background, the towering buildings of modern Johannesburg with aeroplanes speeding through the skies. It is to be hoped that we will see this stamp again in general use, and with it stamps of other values depicting diamond mining or work on the alluvial diggings, and perhaps other precious stones that are prominent in the country.

In other lands the publicity value of such stamps seems to have been realised, as there have been a number of issues showing various aspects of mining or delving for precious stones or gems. There has been an attempt to identify the Voortrekker commemorative issue with the rush for gold, but this is an obvious exaggeration, for it was scores of years after the Voortrekkers arrived in the Transvaal that it was realised how rich the country was in gold.

The oxwagon shown on certain of these stamps was probably typical of the vehicle used in the early gold rushes to California and also those in Australia, and many such vehicles were also used in South Africa in Victorian times to open up the diamond fields and the gold fields. But the wagon shown on the Voortrekker stamps was not intended to have any connection with the great gold discoveries in the Transvaal.

Pearl Fishing

Just as diamonds are worthy of representation on a postage stamp, so are pearls, never a prominent product of the Union. In the days before the Japanese overran the Philippine Islands, the American postal authorities there put into circulation an eight-centavo stamp which illustrated pearl fishing.

This large stamp was most attractively designed and full of detail. The pearl fishers have apparently completed a profitable period of fishing in the extensive oyster beds near Sulu, for the magnificently-carved vessel used in this work is shown drawn up to the beach on which the fishers are working.

One of the men is emptying a basket of pearl oysters before a woman squatting on the sands. Another diver is shown standing back, armed with a long spear, probably as a defence against sharks. Close examination of this stamp reveals that some of the oyster shells have been opened with a sliver of bamboo.

When the pearls, if any, have been removed, they are put in the sun to dry. Oyster nets and diving ropes are seen hung over the prow of the boat ready for the next period of diving. A boat with sail spread can also *be seen in the* background of *the picture.*

The gem appeal of this stamp undoubtedly lies in the fact that the pearls obtained in the fisheries of the Philippine Islands are among the largest and finest in the world. Although the Philippine pearl fisheries have been so valuable it is a curious fact that the export of pearls from the islands has been so slight. Since the American occupation of the islands a quantity have been sent to the United States, yet such exports are believed to be only a small proportion of the annual yield.

When these islands were still under Spanish control the pearl fisheries were operated exclusively by the Moro divers, who were ruled by the Sultan of Sulu. This work enriched him, for all pearls above a certain size had to be delivered to him, and any driver who failed to do so ran the risk of losing his head.

Much of the pearl-shell recovered at this time and at later periods was sold on the Manila and London on markets, and also to an increasing extent in New York. The small pearls, and most of the black ones, which were generally few in number, were sold to the Chinese.

Valuable Shells

Pearls were also featured in the Cayman Islands 1½d. issue, in which may be seen drawings of excellent specimens of the Fountain Shell, which is also known as the Pinky Queen's Conch. Oysters found in these shells now and again produce wonderful pink pearls, which are not formed of nacre.

Usually the shells are found to be without pearl oysters, but there has been so big a demand for the shell for making camoes that the recovery of it is profitable even when few such pink pearls are recovered.

In 1940, New Zealand issued a series of attractive stamps to celebrate its Centenary, and the 9d. stamp is an interesting commentary on the changes that have occurred in the alluvial gold mining activities in that country.

The left panel is dated 1861 and depicts two diggers panning gold, while the wider panel is dated 1940 and shows in excellent detail a modern gold dredge.

Gold dredging appears to have been a New Zealand invention, for this practice was followed there long before it was adopted in California. It is now in most parts of the world the accepted method of placer working. It is done by means of a chain bucket apparatus similar to that used on some of the dredgers that are used in clearing silt from harbours which are frequented by a large quantity of shipping. Gold dredgers are, however, much smaller than those used for dredging mud.

Lure Of Gold

Contrasting old and new methods seems to have a keen appeal to some stamp designers, for the 1935 New Guinea air stamps depict an aeroplane *flying low over* the Bulolo goldfields, representing modern ideas, while the digger panning gold in the right-hand border of the picture depicts the old practice.

These gold-fields were in a one-time German colony and again came into the picture in this war, for New Guinea was the scene of some very bitter battles with the Japanese.

Alluvial gold mining has also been the subject of the 1931 3 cents stamp issued for British Guiana. A number of miners are shown on the stamp along with a "long tom" This is a large and attractively coloured stamp with much detail.

Native gold miners are to be seen working with picks on two of the 10 centavo stamps issued by Colombia. This is one of the South American republics, that not only produces gold but also exports large quantities of precious stones to the United States and other countries. This fact is stressed in other of the postage stamps issued by this republic.

That island off the south coast of South America, Tierra Del Fuego, at one point in its history issued a postage stamp, and this depicted a gold-digger's pick and hamer. Gold from this island may not figure largely in the world returns, but its importance is shown by the design of this stamp. This postal issue was used almost exclusively by the gold-diggers on the island and the other inhabitants when writing to people on the mainland.

Another stamp that gave prominence to gold recovery was that sold in the post offices of French Guiana in 1904 and onwards. This 30 cents stamp depicted a gold-washer, among other items, and is supposed to recall the big part treasure seeking has played in the history of this colony.

This has always been one of the wealthy regions of South America, the waters of the Spanish Main washing its shores, and in the roaring days of Sir Francis Drake and other British sea-dogs much treasure was there taken from the unwieldy Spanish vessels. Gold seeking is still a big industry in this land.

Vasco da Gama is an historical figure of some importance to South Africa, and contributed to the historical development of the country. The Portuguese have honoured his part in developing the trading possibilities between Europe and the East by featuring him on several different stamps, which have recalled his exploits.

Link With India

Vasco da Gama is remembered in South Africa as an intrepid navigator, yet he was the man who did so much to open up the sale of germs from the East on European markets. This pioneer in gold and diamond trading was received at Calicut by the local dignitaries, and the Zamoran afterwards recorded the event in an address to the King of Portugal in the following words:

"Vasco da Gama, a chief of your household, came to my country, whereat I was pleased. My country is rich in cinnamon, cloves, ginger, precious stones. That which I ask you in exchange is gold, silver, corals and scarlet cloth". In the years that followed many Portuguese ships rounded the Cape to trade for the precious stones of the East, and it was not long before the ships of the other maritime nations were also taking part in it.

Columbus

Christopher Columbus was another romantic figure of this great period in the world's history. He was primarily an explorer, yet he believed that by finding a new passage to the East he would open a more lucrative trade in gold and precious stones, and before he undertook that voyage by which he discovered America he laid it down in his contract "that he should be entitled to reserve for himself one-tenth of all pearls, precious stones, gold, silver, etc.....in whatever manner he found, brought, bartered or gained within his admiralty, the costs being first deducted".

Columbus has been a popular figure on several stamps issued in the New World, and in 1930 he figured in a set of three stamps issued by Spain to commemorate his fateful voyage of discovery across the Atlantic.

Africa has always been one of the world's main sources of ivory, which even in these days of clever synthetic substitutes is still a valuable material for producing curios and various works of art. British Colonies in Africa have not been so fond of showing ivory on their stamps, but we see it in a number of the stamps issued by the French and Portuguese authorities in Africa.

One of the stamps of Portuguese East Africa has a display of elephant tusks ready for export, and a 1923 stamp from Liberia shows a couple of negroes carying a great tusk on their shoulders. In its 'live' form, of course, ivory has often been featured on stamps, and one of the commonest of animal themes in philately is the one devoted to the elephant.

Though devoted to luxury articles, stamps showing diamonds, gold, etc. are fortunately easy enough to procure and a fairly representative showing will not be at all hard on the pocket. Most of the stamps are modern, of an attractive appearance and the group itself fairly compact. All in all it is one of the simplest themes for the beginner.

TASMANIA

AUSTRALIA

1853 1953

Among the latest issues from 'down under' is the new Tasmanian Stamp Centenary item, on which is pictured an example of the first stamp to be put out by the Island. It will be noted that the original title of the place was 'Van Diemen's Land', after the Dutch explorer who discovered the place.

Masterpieces In Miniature

A set of three charity stamps has been issued by the Saar, featuring portraits of children by some of the great painters. Details are given below.

15 frs. plus 5 frs. Clarice Strozzi by Titian (1477-1576)

18 frs. plus 7 frs. Details from 'The Artist's Children' by the Dutch master Rubens.

30 frs. plus 10 frs. 'Small son of the Artist by Rubens.

Mental Health Must Focus On The

Personality Of The Child

WORLD EXPERTS DISCUSS NEW WELFARE TRENDS

BY GEORGE FARWELL

DISCUSSIONS which m ay have far-reaching effects on social life in the We stern Pacific ended in Australia in August last. They t ook place in Sydney University, where some 60 men an d women from 16 nations met for a three-week semin ar on the mental health problems of the child.

The seminar was promoted by the World Health Organisation of the United Nations. It attracted an experts group of doctors, psychiatrists, educationalists, and social workers from countries as distant as Britain, the United States, Indonesia, Japan, Canada Thailand, and the Philippines.

A number of extremely valuable papers were read by specialists in different subjects, including Professor Raymond Firth, of London University; Dr. C. Gundry, of Canada; Dr. Ronald McKeith, of London and Dr. F. J. Bulsara, the United Nations' Far Eastern Social Welfare Advisor in Thailand. But even more stimulating was the discussion which took place among the many Asian and Western delegates, who followed up each major adress with small discussion groups that brought the subject matter into the realm of practical politics.

A group of four Chinese social workers for example, flew back to Formosa determined to begin a Mental Hygiene programme. Dr. Subba Malukul, Head of the Children's Outpatient Clinic, Dhonburi Mental Hospital, was also eager to get home to Thailand where a child guidance clinic, already built by the Government, only awaited her return to start work.

All told, it was a most fruitful conference in which East and West came together to supplement each other's knowledge achieving a new understanding of their different patterns of life and the delegates left Sydney full of resolve to infuse their new knowledge into the day-to-day lives of their own people.

The terms of reference—Mental Health in Childhood—which seemed somewhat vague, were initially defined in a message to the opening session by Dr. I. C. Fang, Regional Director of the World Health Organisation's Western Pacific Office.

"The healthy development of the child", he wrote, "is of basic importance and the ability to live harmoniously in a changing environment is essential to such a development. As in other parts of the world, there is need for the various countries represented to bring into public health work the promotion of mental as well as physical health."

BEHAVIOUR PROBLEMS

"The purposes of this Seminar," said Dr. Gundry, in his opening lecture, "are to examine the early development of personality, with particular reference to those factors that make for good or poor health, and to consider how that knowledge can be applied in programmes of child welfare, child health, and education."

Hence the Seminar devoted itself very largely to the subject of the child's home and communal life as well as his nutrition. It was divided into five main themes: the child as an individual; his relation to the community; behaviour problems; psychological problems of the handicapped child; and planning to meet his psychosocial needs.

Perhaps the position was best summed up by Dr. Elwyn Morey, Senior Lecturer in Child and Clinical Psychology at the University of Western Australia, when she stated: "If the attitudes of growing children to the external world become fearful, suspicious, resentful, or hostile, personality development is impaired and mental health affected."

Much discussion naturally centres upon the relations between child and mother — his first contact with the world at large, the initial moulder of his personality, the dominant figure in his impressionable years.

"The child's first and most significant social experience lies in the mother-child relationship," said Dr. Irene Sebire, Child Psychiatrist from Sydney's Government School Medicine Service.

Groups discussed the relative values of an enlightened home upbringing and modern trends towards creches, kindergartens, and other social forces.

Those taking part were asked to deal with a number of fundamental questions such as these: In your country are children welcome additions to the home? What is the general attitude of mothers to the care and handling of children? For how long are children usually breast-fed in your country? Does the father play an active role in the handling of children? Why do women with young children work outside the home? Have studies been made of the family and social life of delinquents?

A three-week Seminar arranged by the United Nations World Health Organisation took place in Sydney, Australia recently. More than 60 doctors, psychiatrists, educationalists, and social workers attended from 16 nations. The subject under discussion was "The Mental Health of the Child." Representatives from Burma, Malaya and India (Dr. Balsara of Bombay) took part in it.

Children Are Not Adults In Miniature

THE HANDICAPPED

From such matters it was a short step to a more general picture of the child's personality development, a theme outlined by Dr. Ronald MacKeith in his paper: The Child as an Individual.

Dr. MacKeith is pediatrician at Guy's Hospital, London. His argument could be summed up in this way: The responsibility of child guidance experts is a great one. It has been found that the combination of emotional insecurity in childhood and psychological stress in adult life can be a common cause of illness. Amongst hospital patients, for instance, as many as 59 per cent of diseases have been found to bear marked mental and emotional features. A more comprehensive approach by doctors *than mere physical treatment for diseases may result in making people not only healthy, but properly adjusted to their social life.*

The therapeutic treatment needed was discussed by Dr. D. W. H. Arnott, Senior Honorary Psychiatrist at the Sydney Children's Hospital. "There are two types of children to be treated", he said, "normal children reacting neurotically to frustration, deprivation, or stresses in their environment, and handicapped children, frustrated by their handicaps and reacting neurotically even to normal environment stresses."

Much of the discussion around such problems was, of course, too detailed and complex to summarise effectively, but its elements could be outlined in the concluding passages of Mrs. Georgia Travis' paper: "The Handicapped Child and his Parents". Mrs. Travis is the Director of the University of Colorado's Medical Social Services.

"The care of the physically handicapped child," she said, "requires that medical attention and psychological understanding be brought together. He shares with all children a primary need for maternal love.

Medical programmes are called upon to help the mother, because poor attitudes and poor home care may defeat medical care itself. Successful helping is built upon a foundation of understanding the underlying difficulties in each case.

"It frequently requires the use of social resources in the community. Widening the scope of medical care programmes to make these things possible raises the original cost in money and time, but without them waste occurs in medical resources and human values."

SOCIAL MEDICINE

It was on questions of social medicine, the influences at work outside the purely mother-child relationship, that differences became apparent in Western and Asian patterns of living.

Dr. Alan Jennings, Psychiatrist of the New South Wales School Medical Service, touched upon this when discussing the effects of separation of child from mother during hospital treatment, her illness or death, or the break-up of marriage.

"The frequency and causes of the separation vary in different cultures," he said. "In Western industrialised communities, where family mobility is high, the family tends to be a relatively small isolated unit compared with rural families where many relatives are at hand to help if the mother is incapacitated. This places great responsibility on the parents in Western culture."

Professor Raymond Firth, British anthropologist, stated: "In *most Western discussions of child care interest is focussed almost exclusively on the elementary family, other kinsfolk being ignored.*

"But in Asian-Pacific societies, the mother does not so often have the sole responsibility of bringing up the child. Kinship relations are important, other members of the family have very close ties, and domestic life takes on a 'semi-public' nature. In many cases this might well make the growing child's adjustment to society more easy than in the Western world.

"All the same, a lack of available resources in Asian countries had been clearly indicated by the discussions of several groups.

"A sense of urgency at the rapid changes taking place in the Orient has tended to dominate many of the contributions by our foreign visitors. On the other hand, the immense amount of common ground has been very noticeable. Both East and West are preoccupied with their practical problems. In the East, a larger proportion of these deal with the changing conditions in rural communities. But there, as in the West, the problems of urbanisation and industrialisation are felt to be acute for the welfare of the young child."

ASIAN PROBLEMS

The practical work to be done was vividly outlined by Dr. J. F. Bulsara towards the end of the Seminar.

"My Asian friends may have to adapt some of the knowledge they have gained here," he said, "before they can import it into their own countries, but it should prove of the utmost value. I advise them to try to put this knowledge not only before their professional brethren, but to have it incorporated into any training curriculum.

"We have to remember, too, that European nations who pioneered compulsory education took nearly a century to reach their entire school-going populations. It was thought that all countries would have to go through the same period of travail. But Japan did it in less than 60 years. Others are achieving it in even less.

"Something of the same telescoping methods in techniques and approaches to the solution of mass problems of illiteracy, provision of medical and public health services, social education, and application of the achievements of science to improved agriculture and rural life are being tried out in a large number of Asian and other less developed countries.

Those interested in problems of the mental health of children might well study these movements in community organisation."

Dr. Bulsara stressed the value of co-operating with the mass of the people as much as possible. Why not, he suggested, give some knowledge of the basic principles to selected groups of parents, using the most simple forms possible? Why not carry the popular message through different countries by means of teachers, midwives, vaccinators, local community workers, and village leaders—all those who, by the very nature of their activities, come into contact with large numbers of people? Why not even make it part of educational courses in the schools?

After three weeks a large mass of material had been accumulated, soon to be published by the Australian Federal Government for the World Health Organisation, but the various discussion groups managed to narrow down their own deliberations to a number of vital conclusions. The main ones were as follows:

CHILD PERSONALITY

The best way of developing the child is to treat him as an individual. He is not a miniature adult. His behaviour has meaning only when viewed within the limits of his maturity and experience. Emotional security requires the intimate personal relationship of loving parents or parent substitutes. There are inevitably conflicts in his development, but the way they are handled will determine how he later handles them for himself in other spheres. Mental health must be treated by authorities as seriously as physical health has been in the past. The hospitalisation of young children should not be undertaken lightly, because of the possible adverse effects of prolonged separation from parents.

On the social scale a mental hygiene programme must begin with proper ante-natal care, as well as well-organised natal and post-natal facilities for mother and child. As regards the training of teachers and professional and social workers, more and more emphasis should be placed on their individual approach.

The personality of the child should be regarded as all-important, and every effort made to develop it by the teacher.

Community services listed as important were Maternal, Infant, and Child Welfare; Hospitals; Family Guidance, including Child and marriage Guidance; Recreation Services, such as play-grounds, holiday camps, and clubs.

The great changes now taking place in the countries of South-East Asia, which contain a big proportion of the world's people, are posing many complex problems. Among them is the need for Asian nations to develop their own experts. At this Seminar, stress was laid on the importance of sending their own nationals overseas for training rather than importing trained people who are not familiar with the particular environment. In this way, the Western Pacific will be able to build up considerable welfare resources of its own.

THE ROMANTIC AGE

"If there is one lesson that the boys in the desks boom, thunder and drum at the schoolmaster all day long in illustration of the difference between themselves and grown-ups, it is that they are incurable romantics. We on our side do quite a lot to avoid learning it, but they are remorseless teachers of it and continue to assert it. We are hard to teach because, alas, no-one could accuse us of being romantics since we grow up and get what we call a bit of sense. But the boys are dying for adventure and danger, longing to launch the Golden Hind, march away on some new crusade. This is the bread they ask, and we give them the stones of maths and grammar and all the rest of it."

—FIELDON HUGHES, a head master.

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The Bombay Chronicle WEEKLY

NEWS SECTION

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1953

ITALIAN GOVT. THREAT

PELLA WILL NOT STAND '2ND MUNICH'

TERMS FOR CONFERENCE ON TRIESTE

LONDON, October 17 (NAFEN).

THE Italian Government of Signor Pella will resign, if Britain and America change their decision to withdraw their troops from Trieste and refuse to hand over Zone 'A' to Italy.

This is the interpretation, by diplomatic observers, of the Rome Foreign Office statement that any reversal of the Anglo-American plan would amount to a "Second Munich" in the face of a dictator's threats" and such a move would have grave political consequences in Italy.

Marshal Tito's threat of counter measures "if a single Italian soldier sets foot in Zone A" is meanwhile being assessed by Western Governments.

Some observers on the spot caution against taking Tito too seriously. Others warn his threats are not idle.

There is certainly little doubt in Trieste if the Italians were unwise enough to, for instance, send a warship to Trieste in a show of strength, Tito would treat it as a provocation and order his ships to open fire. Over a score of Yugoslav torpedo boats and several destroyers are already alerted in Zonal harbours.

The tendency, however, is to believe both sides will prefer to rattle their swords rather than to take the initiative of using them unless and until the present Allied efforts to resolve the situation diplomatically are shown to have failed.

Trieste Not To Go Before Security Council

ROME, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): Italian Premier Guiesppe Pella today declared that Italy would participate in an international conference on the question of Trieste, only after her troops had occupied Zone 'A' thus placing her on an equal footing with Yugoslavia. Pella made this statement in the Senate.

Pella again stated that Italy accepted the Allied decision taken on October 8 to entrust Italy with the administration of Zone 'A' in the near future. As far as Zone 'B' was concerned, he said, it did not entail any renunciation on the part of Italy. He again renewed the Italian proposition for the holding of a plebiscite in the free territory.

Pella said that Italy would not, however, accept from the Allies any statement calling for a renunciation by Italy of her rights over Zone 'B', adding that any such statement would bring about a resignation of his government.

Pella disclosed that during his last talks with the French, British and American ambassadors he had informed them that the Allied decision of October 8 should speedily be implemented, that no change should be brought about in the enforcement of this decision and that any change which might occur as a result of threats would immediately cause his government to resign.

Pella said it would be useless to take the Trieste issue before the Security Council, as the result of such an action could only be negative.

Purge In Ceylon's Cabinet: Two Ministers Out

COLOMBO, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): Implementing his promise that he would take the earliest opportunity to reorganise his Cabinet, Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon, informed the Minister for Justice, Sir Lalita Rajapakse, and the Minister for Industry and Fisheries, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, that he was making changes regarding their portfolios, as 'a change in the Cabinet is being demanded everywhere and cannot be delayed any longer."

The Prime Minister's letter adds: "I do not wish the country to lose your services which might be availed of in some other spheres. I would like to discuss this question with you some time later."

Sir Lalita in a lengthy reply to Sir John stated: "I can quite easily decide for myself how best I can serve my country."

No reply has yet been received from Mr. Ponnambalam.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TALKS ON MONDAY

CAIRO, Oct. 17 (NAFEN): The Egyptian side to the Anglo-Egyptian informal talks has decided to present a "final statement embodying the Egyptian viewpoint" on Monday's meeting and expects to receive a similar statement from the British side.

Major Shah Salem sanid this will be the decisive meeting.

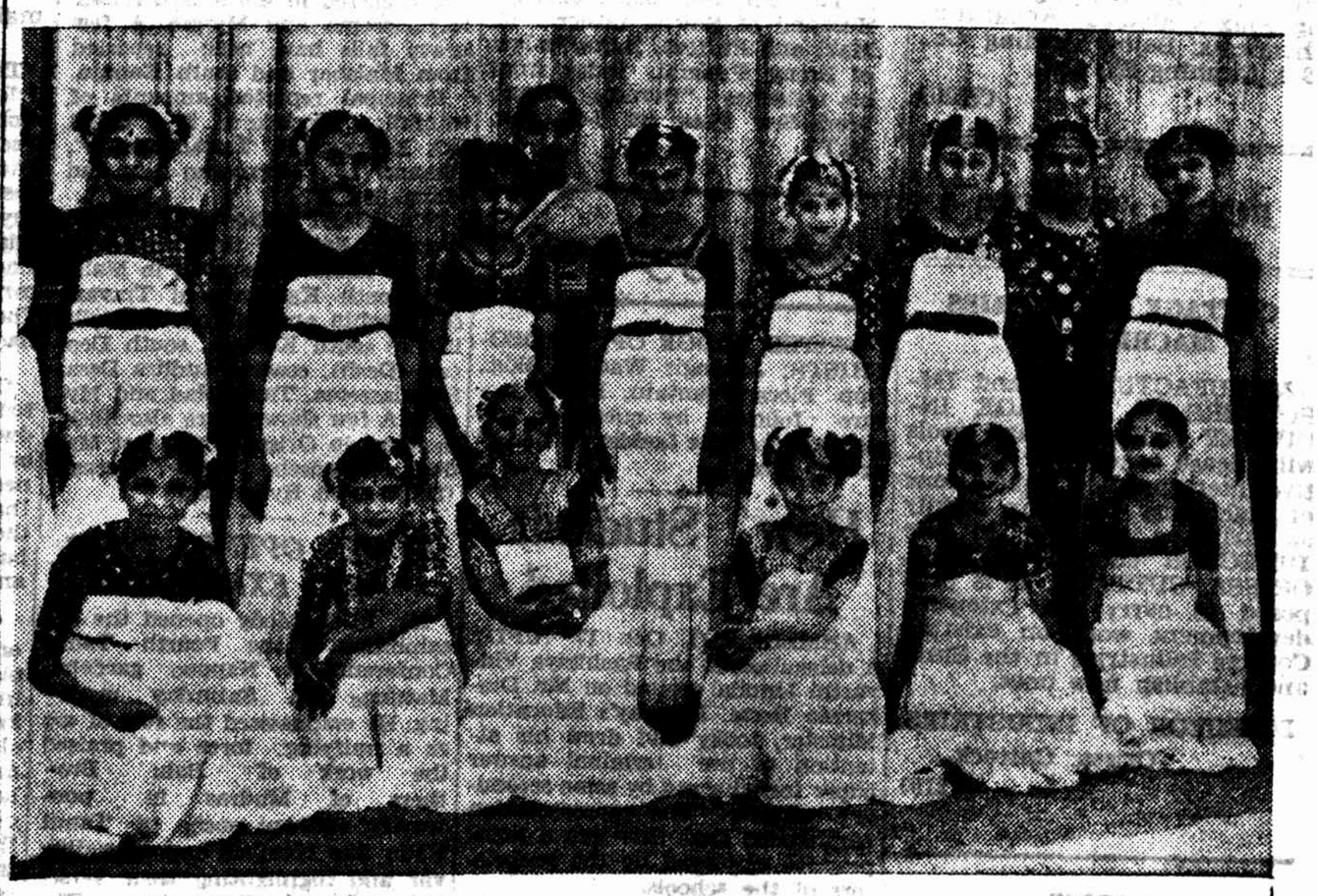
HARIJANS CAN ENTER BENARES TEMPLES

BANARAS, Oct. 17 (UPI): Harijans have access to Vishwanath and Annapurni temples here, says a communication from the Uttar Pradesh Government.

ISRAELI RAID FOR U. N. COUNCIL

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): France, Great Britain and the United States decided today to refer the recent Israel-Jordan incident to the United Nations Security Council, which will meet on Monday.

DUSSERAH CELEBRATIONS



Students of S. K. Jain Girls High School, Marine Lines, Bombay celebrated 'Navaratri' at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan on Saturday. Picture shows a group of girls taking part in a variety entertainment.

Draft Reply To Moscow Ready

Satyagraha—In Case Lisbon Won't Yield

PETER ALVARES ON FUTURE OF GOA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A STERN warning was voiced by the President of the National Congress of Goa, Mr. Peter Alvares, this evening when he accused Portugal of being under the influence of "...a certain foreign power" in its refusal to leave Goa, and he threatened direct Satyagraha not only against Lisbon but against the "foreign power's representatives in India" as well, if the present impasse in Goa was allowed to continue indefinitely.

Peter Alvares, former M.L.A. of Bombay and President of the National Congress, Goa, delivered his verbal fusillade this evening against the Portuguese Government, accusing it, in effect, of intransigence on the question of freedom for Goa, and claimed that Portugal was being instigated in its attitude by ".... a foreign power." He was speaking at the annual session of the National Congress Goa, held in Bombay this evening.

With the Portuguese Government threatening to continue its rule over Goa and its other possessions in India, Mr. N. M. Joshi, at the same meeting, voiced his opinion that Nehru should take up the matter of independence for Goa with the United Nations, and should also use his (Nehru's) good offices with Britain to get Downing Street to persuade Portugal to quit Goa.

BAPTISM BY FIRE

The veteran labour leader, Mr. Joshi, inaugurated the session this evening.

Pointing out his confidence of success in the movement of freedom for Goa, Mr. Joshi nevertheless painted a grim picture of the repression which the Goans would have to go through in their struggle, a repression which, he said, would be much worse than that which the British practised in India prior to India's independence. But, he said, this 'baptism by fire' would have to be gone through if the freedom-fighters of Goa were to achieve independence.

Mr. Joshi expressed his firm disagreement with Portugal's sentiment that Goa is, and could be made, a part of Portugal, and in order to prove it, he said that the Goans must now carry their fight

(Continued on page VIII)

LONDON PARLEYS

Korea And Indo-China Figure In Agenda

LONDON, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP).

WESTERN reply to the Soviet Note on Big Power talks is expected to be handed over in Moscow immediately after the end of the London Conference scheduled for Sunday.

Changes made in the draft take partially into account the criticisms of West German Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer. They concern the passage regarding possible negotiations for guarantees designed to allay the Soviet anxiety, but the general tone of the reply has not been altered.

The three Foreign Ministers had examined all points listed on the current conference's agenda, when they parted after their third meeting here this morning, but all except one still remained under discussion. The one exception was the draft reply to the Soviet note on Germany. The ministers were expected to draw their conclusions either this afternoon or Sunday.

Although tomorrow's session is to have been exclusively devoted to the drafting of the final communique, there is a possibility the ministers may extend their talks a little longer than first contemplated.

Asia was the main topic of today's Big Three conference. The problems reviewed included Korea, Pan Mun Jom Talks, Korean Political Conference and Indo-China. Later the American, British and French Foreign Ministers were expected to resume discussion of the Trieste issue as well as the Israel-Jordan incidents.

It was understood the modified text of the Western reply to the Soviet Union inviting the Russians to a conference in Lusano on the German problem was now ready

(Continued on Page VIII)

Royalty As Tax Evaders

CAIRO, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP).

Ex-King Zog, and ex-Queen Geraldine of Albania have been called upon to appear in court to answer charges levelled against them by the fiscal authorities.

The accusations made are that they did not make declarations of the benefits they received from trading, that they used fraudulent ways to avoid payment of dues, that they omitted to make declarations in respect of taxes on their joint revenues and that they used fraudulent means to that effect.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

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MEDICAL ADLETS

Available Oakum, Silica-Gel, Insecticide, Rat Poison, Germicide, Welding Brazing Soldering Fluxes Medical Apparatus, Chemicals. Bejoy Trading Co., 89/4, Canning St., Cal.

(7220)

PUBLIC NOTICES

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES MACHINERIES.

MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS of COTTAGE INDUSTRY equipment and tools will please send their descriptive literature and quotations of machinery they can supply as early as possible to the DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, ORISSA, CUTTACK. It is proposed to carry out extensive development work on existing Cottage Industries in the State and establish new ones.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
Orissa, Cuttack.

(7219)

NOTICE.

SEALED QUOTATIONS in duplicate are invited and will be received by the Executive Engineer, Design Division, Anderson House, Alipore, for the supply, carriage and erection of 22 sets of Lock Gates and Culvert valves complete with operating machinery for the inland navigation canal from Durgapur Headworks to River Hooghly at the outfall of River Kunti, as per Specifications, Schedules and Terms and Conditions which may be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer, Design Division, on payment of Rs. 30/- only per set (not refundable). Last date of receiving quotations is 11-1-54 at 2-00 p.m.

D. MOOKERJEA.
Superintending Engineer,
Design and Canals, B. & I.,
Damodar Valley Corporation.

(7215)

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Asol Shud 11 2009
Muslim: Safar 9 1373
Parsi: Ardibehesht 17 1323
Sunrise: 6-34 A.M.
SUNSET 6-15 P.M.
Hightide 07-52, 20-30
Lowtide 01-27, 14-34

OBITUARY

MODI—Dr. Shapur Hormusji, son of late Mr. Hormusji Maneckji, Husband of Shirin, father of Maki and Phiroze, father-in-law of Freny. Funeral today from his residence "Hormus House", Worli Sea Face at 7-45 a.m. (S.T.)

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Public lecture followed by questions and answers on "The Ladder of Being" at 6-15 p.m.

How Students Are Exploited

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 17 (UPI): A delegation of the Rashtriya Vidyarthi Mandal waited on Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Bombay's Education Minister, today and drew his attention to the terminal answer paper fees charged by some secondary schools. The representation emphasised that this was a novel practice employed by the proprietors of the schools.

Mr. Desai promised to look into the matter and to issue the necessary orders.

DANCE RECITAL

Under the auspices of Raja Rajeswari Bharat Natya Kala Mandir, Baby Vasantasena gave a Bharatnatya recital before a crowded house at Podar College, Hall Matunga on Saturday. Though a tiny tot, she exhibited rare talents in interpretative dances like Padams. The synchronisation in "Varnam" was full of poise and grace and she showed amazing mastery of footwork in "Tillana." The orchestra put up good team work and the musical interlude by Mayil Vaganan and party added to the attraction. Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu who presided on the occasion complimented the budding artistie and praised the good work done by masters like A. T. Govindaraja Pillai and T. K. Mahalingam Pillai in the cause of Bharatnatya.

Widespread Rain In Malabar

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 17 (UPI): The following is the All-India weather summary for today.

Rain or thundershowers have been widespread in Travancore-Cochin, fairly widespread in Malabar, south Kanara and occurred locally in south-east Madhya Pradesh, south Konkan, south Deccan (Desh), coastal Andhra Desa and Tamil Nad. A few showers have also occurred in south Hyderabad, Rayalaseema and Mysore. A few heavy falls have been reported from Malabar and south Kanara.

Principal reported amounts of rainfall: Kozhikode 2", Seoni 1½", Nellore 1½", Trivandrum 2", Chanda 1½", Marmagao 1½", and Mangalore 1".

FORECAST valid until Sunday evening: Rain or thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Malabar, south Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and will occur locally in the south Konkan, south Deccan (Desh), coastal Andhra Desa, Rayalaseema, Tamil Nad and Mysore. A few showers are also likely to occur in Orissa, south-east Madhya Pradesh, north Deccan (Desh), and Hyderabad.

MODY OPENS TAMIL ART EXHIBITION

Mr. H. P. Mody opened the art exhibition of the Fourth Tamil Conference at Nappoo gardens, Matunga on Saturday morning. He emphasised the role of art as a unifying force and praised the work of Balu Brothers of Madras in portraying eminent poets of Tamil Nadu like Kambar and Tirwalluvar and highlighting their verses witn coloured illustrations. The Bombay Tamil Sangam paid a tribute to Balu Brothers for their art and love of Tamil culture.

DASSERA IN PAREL INSTITUTE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Dassera" was celebrated today under the suspicies of the Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel with Shri P. T. Borale, President Greater Bombay Municipal Workers' Federation and Secretary All-India Musical Workers' Federation as President.

British Atrocities In Buraimi: Arabia's Protest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Royal Saudi Arabian Consulate in Bombay in a statement here today said that the Saudi Arabian Government had lodged a protest with the British Government for a series of "provoking acts" of firing and assault in Buraimi area, "committed to terrorise the populace and make them submit to colonising interests."

The statement alleged that on October 11, at 4-40 a.m. when the people of Buraimi were asleep, indiscriminate firings were made by fifteen British centres, from east, west, north and south, without any justification whatsoever and this was followed by firings from machine-guns and three armoured cars. Firing continued up to 5-30. The total number of casualties had not been known.

On October 10, one of the British soldiers opened fire on the dwellings of Alawamer, followed by firings from British centres nearby. The Alawamers understood that the motive was to excite them and make them retailiate; but they controlled their nerves and adhered to calm.

The statement also alleged that one Abdulla bin Salim, an employee of the British authorities in that area, arrived at the village known as Madha on October 15 along with several persons, and made a surprise attack on the house of one Saif bin Mohammed, belaboured him and looted the property in his house and then took him with them to Sharam, keeping him as a prisoner with the British authorities.

Three Clerks Suspended

AGRA, Oct. 17 (UPI): Mr. M. A. Qureshi, Agra Municipal Administrator, has suspended three clerks on the alleged charge of embezzlement of licence fees. it is reported here yesterday.

It is stated that the said clerks had been collecting licence fees for the past several years without depositing the amount in the municipal office account.

"NO EXIT" HAS TWO CASTS

Simultaneous Performance At Jai Hind and Podar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Theatre Group is shortly to stage Jean-Paul Sartre's play, NO EXIT, with two casts, one of which will perform at Podar College (Matunga) while the other faces the footlights on the same day (28th instant) at the Jai Hind College. The Theatre Group has experimented before with two casts (GHOSTS and MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL) but this is the first time it has rehearsed for two simultaneous performances. This is also the first time it will face an audience in the north of Bombay. NO EXIT is being produced by Ebrahim Alkazi. All the members of the two casts are students of the Group's one-year course in acting which began last month.

NO EXIT is the play which brought Sartre international fame. It was produced in most of the world's leading capitals, having been translated into a dozen languages. It is Sartre's most impressive play. The scene is hell. There are no chains, no fire and brimstone, no instruments of torture, and none of those tormentoes promised by mediaeval Christianity. It is instead a well-appointed drawing room and in it are placed three strangers, two women and a man, compelled to spend eternity together. Each character reveals his past to the others, that past which is responsible for his or her condemnation to hell, attempts to justify it to the others and to find some relief by linking up with one of them. In this they fail, and gradually realise the terrible punishment inflicted on them by an apparently simple arrangement. For the choice they had made in the situation facing them during their lifetime had moulded their characters which cannot be changed after death. Hell is only the perpetuation of what they had chosen to be in life. In that perpetuation, they discover that hell is also "other people."

In the two casts, the leading roles are taken by Nergis Cowasji, Pheroza Cooper, Hamid Sayani, Ebrahim Alkazi, Vijaya Jayawant and Hilla Mistry. They will be on stage at the Jai Hind College on October 21, 26, 28 and 29, and at Podar College on October 28.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

243 metres.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 07-40 Programme, 07-45 N Muzumdar, G songs, 08-15 D D Kaikini, ramkali, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 Radio orch., 12-00 Y Purohit, vocal, 12-15 For women, G. 13-10 S R Kenkare, flute, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 D D Kaikini poorvi, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 N Muzumdar, G songs, 18-30 M G Gokhale, vocal, 19-00 S R Kenkare, flute, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 M G Gokhale, vocal, 20-45 N Muzumdar, G songs, 21-15 M L Vasanthakumari, K music, 21-45 quest, 21-55 music, 22-00 Concerto. VARIATIONS 353.

08-00 S R Kenkare, flute, 08-45 Mohantara Ajinkya, M songs, 12-15 Purohit, vocal, 13-00 AIR artist, M songs, 13-30 C H Atma, 13-50 M G Gokhale, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 G Kutiwale party, M songs 19-30 Mohantara Ajinkya, M songs 20-30 U talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 Mohantara Ajinkya, M songs 21-30 D D Kaikini, basant, 22-00 Y Purohit, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 312m.— Prabhat mangla, 07-45 Remembrance, 08-15 Durga Karnik, vibhas & bhajan, 09-00 R Murtiwala, geets, 10-00 For children, G, 12-30 G geets, 12-45 R Murtiwala, geets, 13-10 Instr. music, 18-00 Shara A Pandya, geets, 18-10 Air artist, geets, 18-20 M Desai, geets, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.) 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda). 19-00 Durga Karnik, purya, 19-15 D Shukla. Vijaya Dashmi: People's festival, G, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geetavali, (Baroda), 20-30 Choice, 21-15 M Desai, Soordas' & Kabir's words, 21-30 C V Shah. 'Pitrubhakta', G play.

POONA

375m.—07-30 Malati Dixit, songs 07-45 S Devre, khayal, 08-15 AIR instrumentalist, allaiya bilawal, 08-45 Y S Mehendale, cl. vocal, 18-00 Patdeep & jaltarang, 18-10 malati Dixit, music, 18-20 For villages, M, 18-50 Locals, 19-00 Madhuvanti, 19-15 Bhajan & abhang 19-30 Y S Mehendale, khayal, 20-15 S Devre, vocal, 20-30 V S Mehendale, thumri, 20-45 Malati Dixit, vocal, 21-15 M songs, 21-30 S Devre, khayal.

RADIO CEYLON

19 and 41m.—7-00 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-15 Records at Random, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of People.

25 and 49m.—6-00 p.m. Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 I hear Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and Sway with Kaye, 7-15 Musical Flashback, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ovaltine Amateur, Hour, 8-30 Melody Tour, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy. 10-00 Musicale 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

Morning—Hindi: 31m.—7-00 to 9-00 a.m. Music.

Evening—Hindi: 41. — 7-00/7-45 Music, 7-45 Lipton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 09-30 to 10-00 p.m. Gospel Hour.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 Pavilion players, 15-30 Unveiling of Commonwealth A F Memorial, by H M Queen, 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Eng. mag., 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Mr. Music!, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Much-binding.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London Calling Asia, 19-30 For India 19-45 For students, 20-05 Arts review, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Health and hygiene, 20-35 Mail bag.

On Sunday, October 18, 1953 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk on "The Folklore of Trees in Village India" by Dr. Verrier Elwin. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

On Monday, October 19, at 8-30 p.m. Shri Manubhai Mehta will broadcast a talk in Gujarati entitled "Arthakaranman" (In the Field of Economics) on AIR Bombay series "Merun Chale to" (If I have My Way). This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

BOOTLEGGERS ESCAPE

But Police Seize Liquor

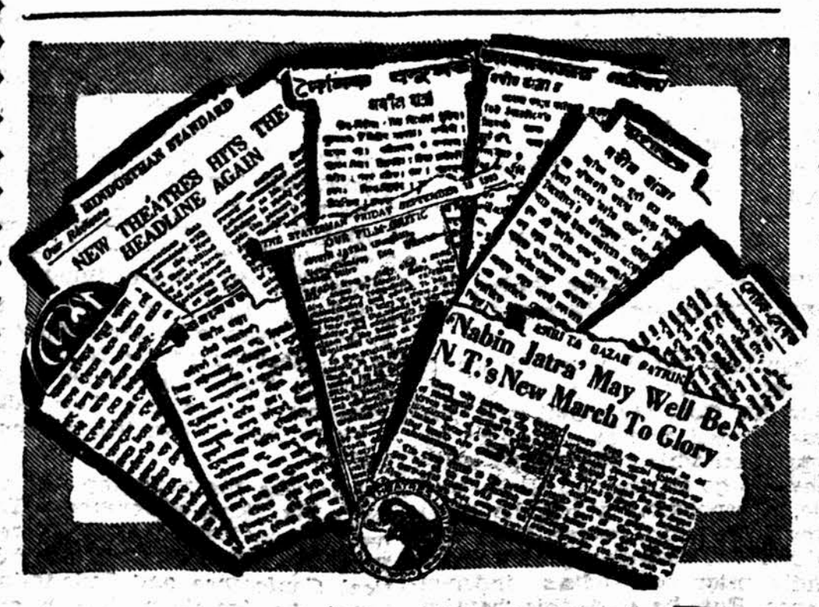
BOMBAY, Saturday.

The sleepy peaceful village of Kalina, near Santa Cruz, was all agog when a strong prohibition police party under Deputy Inspector Paltane gave chase to a gang of bootleggers yesterday evening.

On sighting the police party, the bootleggers are said to have raised an alarm and taken to their heels. The police, however, succeeded in seizing a good quantity of illicit liquor filled in motor lorry tubes.

There were five tubes containing 50 gallons of illicit liquor. The liquor was brought in tins from outlying coastal villages and was being "filled" in tubes for being smuggled into the city for the holidays.

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO NEW THEATRES' NEWEST..!



NAYA SAFAR

—Hindi Version of 'NABIN JATRA' is Due Soon in BOMBAY

(A CALCUTTA FILM EXCHANGE Release)

Hyderabad State Five-Year Plan In The Doldrums

HYDERABAD, October 17.

IN 1951, the Hyderabad State brought out a Five-Year Plan, envisaging progress and full development of the State by the end of 1956 or the beginning of 1957.

The Plan covered various heads: (1) Pilot Development Project, Kukatpalli, (2) Community Project, (3) National Extension Organisation, (4) Extension Training Centre, Himayatsagar, (5) Supplementary Items, (6) Local Development Works, and many others, with a fixed financial budget for each year covering the five-year period.

But between 1951 and 1953 the actual expenditure incurred so far under various heads has completely upset the State's applecart. Within just two years their expenditure has fallen short by Rs. two crores. The reason is that the Government could not raise all the funds they had hoped for. Neither is the Government in a position to effect further economies in its expenditure, nor levy fresh taxes or raise new loans. With great difficulty, the Government has been able to reduce administrative expenses by Rs. 2.20 crores per annum, but it has lost more than Rs. 2 crores in import duties, and now visualizes a further loss of Rs. 2 crores in export duties.

Even the existign public loans carrying tax-free interest are at a discount of 10 to 15 per cent in the local markets. Therefore, their prospects for a new loan are dim, it is stated.

As a last resource, the Government may appeal to the Central Government for a grant of Rs. 27 crores against Rs. 10 crores promised, or else the Five-Year Plan will die a natural death, it is feared.

In the last two years, with great difficulty, through departmental assistance, and private effort, the State could achieve very little of its aspirations. Lands were reclaimed and developed, major and minor irrigation works were put through, food production was slightly bettered, agricultural production improved, afforestation was carried out, eight land mortgage societies established, new roads constructed, more marketing centres and warehouses were opened, primary and technical schools were started, 84 dispensaries opened at various places, an eye and ENT hospital set up in the city with 250 beds, two TB clinics and one TB sanatorium established, BCG vaccination carried out, medicine boxes distributed free in the villages, medical and health units, and child welfare centres opened.

Yet, the State faces a colossal deficit. The State proposes to undertake about 13,000 schemes at a cost of Rs. 38 lakhs, itself bearing Rs. 6.9 lakhs, the District Boards Rs. 17.5 lakhs, in addition to a grant from the Centre.

If the Centre obliges, by the beginning of 1957, the end of the Five-Year Plan programme, the State hopes to raise food production further, reclaim more lands, put through extensive agricultural production, sink and repair wells, and more and better major and minor irrigation works.

The Government of India have agreed that after the completion of the Five-Year Plan period, each development block will permanently carry and retain the personnel of the National Extension Service, the Government of India bearing 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure on such staff. This obligation will be subject to review after 1955-56.

Viet Minh Camps Destroyed

VIENTIANE, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): Three Vieminh camps have been destroyed by Franco-Laotian commandos about ten miles north east of Pakseng while the officer commanding another Vietminh unit northwest of Luang Prabang was killed, it was reported here today.

Several offensive actions were carried out during the last few days in the regions of Phong Saly, Nam Naga and Pakseng. Vietminh casualties were believed to have been serious.

FRENCH ACTION AGAINST TANHOA

HANOI, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): The French Union operation against Tanhoa is developing in relative secrecy and without making any serious contact with the powerful Viet Minh units encamped in the region.

The French High Command continues to preserve silence about the objectives of the action.

Hyderabad Satyagraha: 1,000 Arrests

(From Our Correspondent)

AURANGABAD, Oct. 17.

More than 1,000 men and women and 13 women satyagrahis have been arrested so far in the land satyagraha, started by the Scheduled Castes Federation months ago for restoration of the gift lands in Aurangabad District.

The satyagraha has now spread itself to all the districts of Marathwada, and batches of hundreds are arriving from Nanded, Parbhani, and other towns.

Yesterday, a batch of 100 courted arrest at Karmad, near Jalgaon.

At Karnad, Mr. Shamrao Jadhava, the member of the Hyderabad State Assembly, from Vasant, and his wife offered satyagraha.

One of the satyagrahi remanded to the Aurangabad jail died in the Government Hospital of diarrhia. The Magistrate after making inquiries declared that it was a natural death.

New satyagraha centres are being organised, and thousands are voluntarily enrolling themselves.

3 Hanged In Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): The three men condemned to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal were hanged this morning in a Cairo prion.

They were Alfred Awad Makhail, Mohammed Ezzat Rached and Boulis Maximus Souha, civil servants in the Egyptian National Defence Ministry; they had been charged with treason.

Bombay Goes Gala On Dassera

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DASSERA, which has always been regarded as the greatest national festival of India was celebrated with great eclat by the Hindus of Bombay, especially the Kshatrias, the warrior classes, today.

Dassera is also an occasion when India's common flower the marigold is very much in the forefront and apart from decorative purposes is used in all rituals connected with the festival.

All cars and other vehicles were gaily decorated with flowers. Handcarts and bullockcarts were smeared with fresh red paint which is considered to be an auspicious colour and implements of work, tools, instruments, etc. were blessed at special poojas performed in practically every Hindu household.

The whole city presented a gay atmosphere, it being a national holiday. From last night onward on every street corner of the city could be heard gay music and singing which gave the otherwise bleak and smoke-ridden Bombay a joyous gaiety which is only noticed in the West during the Carnival.

The origin of Dassera is traced to the Pandvas who on this day emerged from their 12-year-long exil eduring which peroid they were in disguise, and set to reconquer Indraprasta, the capital of their lost kingdom which changed hands with the Kauvras in a gambling deal.

They retrieved the capital after waging the epic Mahabharata war which lasted for 18 days.

On the Dassera day in the pre-British times the Kshatrias held various forms of sport to manifest their prowess and skill in horse-riding, swordsmanship, lancemanship duelling, wrestling, bowmanship and feats of physical endurance.

This national sport was, however, on the wane during 150 years of the British rule.

The "novenna" preceding Dassera, it is said, was a period of war between the Rakshasas and Devas, in which the latter won. Dassera is therefore the celebration of this hard-won victory.

Japanese Prince Praises Queen Elizabeth

TOKYO, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): For the first time in Japanese history, a Crown Prince gave a press interview yesterday, when Prince Akihito met Japanese reporters at his Tokyo residence to give impressions of his six-month world tour. Strangely enough, he used English profusely, thus embarrassing his Japanese interviewers.

Akihito said, he did not experience language difficulties, as he could speak English almost everywhere, except in Paris where he had to speak broken French, when he met President Vincent Auriol.

The Crown Prince praised Queen Elizabeth, Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill and President Eisenhower, who he described as "good people" adding that he felt that Queen Elizabeth had a friendly "personality."

COLOMBOPLAN SESSION IN DELHI ENDS

Next Venue Canada

NEW DELHI, October 17, (UPI).

THE Consultative Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South East Asia, generally known as the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, which has been meeting in New Delhi since October, 13 concluded its labours today. The next meeting of the Consultative Committee will be held in Canada in September 1954, according to a press communique issed here today.

The Committee adopted, at its final meeting today, the report reviewing progress achieved under the Colombo Plan during 1952-53 in South and South-East Asia, the problems encountered and the tasks which lie ahead in carrying forward the development programmes. The report noted that the resources being devoted to development projects had progressively increased since 1951. Although many of the projects included in the development programmes were of a long-term character and the full benefits from them would not accrue for several years, there were already indications of considerable progress, especially in agriculture, irrigation, power and transportation.

INFORMATION UNIT

The Committee recognised the desirability of stimulating increased understanding of, and interest in, the Colombo Plan and its aims and objectives. It accepted the proposal for the setting up of a small information unit in Colombo. This unit will collect information relating to the Colombo Plan and arrange for the exchange and distribution of this information to all member governments. It will also serve as a central pool of information which will be available to the press and to the public.

PREVENTION OF FLOODS IN U.P.

Community Plans Body Discussions

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17: The question of finding ways and means of preventing heavy losses caused annually by floods in the eastern districts of U.P. is engaging the attention of the Government's Advisory Board on Community Projects.

Improvement of drainage in these districts and construction of suitable dams to prevent floods and waterlogging were considered to be the imperative need of the State.

The Advisory Board felt that the problem called for immediate attention and there was need of a sound programme being drawn up and implemented early.

While these floods damaged crops, the Government farms of this State have recorded an increased production. They have produced over six lakh maunds of sugarcane, 50,000 maunds of foodgrains from June, 1952, to June 1953, green fodder 3,03,905 maunds and vegetables 20,000 maunds.

Trieste Refugees For Britain

LONDON, Oct. 17 (NAFEN): Britain has agreed to admit a further 700 refugees from Germany, Austria and Trieste, it is announced here.

A home Office statement explained that in May, 1950, it was decided to admit up to 2,000 displaced persons and refugees in the care of the International Refugee Organisation into Britain.

Hyderabad On way To Food Self-Sufficiency

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 17 (UPI): Dr. M. Chenna Reddy, Hyderabad's Minister for Supply and Planning, declared here today that the State was not only self-sufficient in foodgrains but was in a position to export Jowar. He said, Jowar was already being exported to the needy states.

BHOODAN WAY TO END PARDI SATYAGRAHA

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 17 (UPI): A fervent appeal to the Gujerat Praja Socialist Party to withdraw the Pardi Khed Satyagraha and to the Government of Bombay to withdraw legal proceedings was made here today by the Gujerat Bhoodan Samiti.

The Samiti which met here today at the Harijan Ashram in a resolution on the Khed Satyagraha expressed the view that all land problems could be solved by the Bhoodan movement started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave and it was necessary to intensify the movement of Gujerat. The resolution added that it was very necessary to create favourable atmosphere for launching an intensified movement for the land collection in Pardi taluka.

The resolution appealed to the Zamindars of Pardi taluka to forget the bitter past and donate the land for the Bhoodan Yagna. Besides this donation the Zamindars should stop eviction and give as much land to the landless as possible.

BAVDA MAHAL VILLAGES

Hiray Inaugurates Federation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inaugurating the Talkonkani Bavda Mahal Village Unions Federation, here today, Shri B. S. Hiray, Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, said that the Government was sympathetically considering the demand of the 37 villages from Bavda Mahal of Kolhapur district that they should be merged with Ratnagiri district.

The Government, Shri Hiray added, was also considering how best the development of this backward area could be promoted. He asked the people of the area to come together and strive for their betterment through self-help.

Earlier, the Chairman of the Federation said that the Bavda villages at the foot of the Ghats were intimately connected with Ratnagiri district in all respects including posts and telegraph offices, medical help, etc.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

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For Rural Prosperity

Drop Middlemen And Fix Proper Price, Says Jivraj

AMRELI, October 17 (UPI).

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA, Minister for Finance and Prohibition, Government of Bombay stressed here today that in the elimination of the middleman and guarantee of a proper price, for agricultural produce depended the happiness and prosperity of agriculturists of the country.

That was why, he added, great importance was given to regulated markets in the Five-Year Plan.

The Minister who declared open the Agricultural Produce Regulated Market Yard of Amreli town (North Gujerat) said these markets were the best remedy against business entrigues and guarantee of a fair value of their labour.

Dr. Mehta suggested that all the regulated markets functioning in the State should co-ordinate their activities and from the funds accumulated by them try to give financial help to the infant markets to enable them to fulfil their requirements.

Dr. Mehta awarded a cash prize of Rs. 400 to Mr. Karsan Amba, an agriculturist of Babapur village who stood third in the State crop competition by producing 3,994 pounds of bajri per acre.

Dr. Mehta complemented Mr. Arjunlal for organising 30 regulating markets in districts of Gujerat.

Bangalore Muslims In Rovers Cup Final

HYDERABAD POLICE HELD AGAIN

Bangalore Muslims 1 (Perumal), Burmah-Shell 0.
Hyderabad Police 0, Mahommedan Sporting 0.

(By Our Football Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BEFORE a record Dussera crowd of well over 15,000 spectators Bangalore Muslims nosed out Burmah-Shell by a solitary goal to become the first team to enter this year's Rovers Cup Football tournament final, but Hyderabad Police were again concerned in a goalless draw in the other replayed semi-final played at the Cooperage later this evening.

Mahommedan Sporting were an improved outfit despite the enumerous changes in their outfit. Chandan Singh was dropped; Nizam mas replaced by Rameshfar and Ahmed came in with Aziz to reinforce the forward line, but the last mentioned, formerly of Central Railway could not compare with Salim.

The Mahommedans were superior in the initial period due to their clever passing and brilliant open game by their wingers, but they were not able to translate these capital moves to any advantage.

Hyderabad were a subdued outfit because both their wingers were bottled up. The full backs towered above the wingers, while Abid was a good spoiler in the pivotal berth. Narayan stuck to his charge like a leech.

The Hyderabad side made gallant attempts to score, but Fazul Rehman was quite confident. He saved with ease, though the shots were feeble.

Hyderabad Police went into the offensive and their first raid was a mix up by Sussay, but then Moin travelled inside to shoot from the top of the box, but Abid, playing a centre half smothered the shot.

Mahommedans attacked viciously and Hyderabad's goal was under pressure, but the crowding out tactics proved to be the obstacle for them.

The tenth minute saw the Mahommedans play with understanding. Lateef put the right winger Rameshwar through but his centre saw Baraculla drive in hard and Noor smothered it.

Two minutes later, Ahmed Khan dribbled his way in from a pass by Baraculla, but with only the goalie to beat shot over the crossbar.

This was the signal for Hyderabad to relieve pressure on goal. Rehman saved well from a corner kick. Moin, so hardworking usually, found little scope for activity under Narayan's watchfulness so he shifted to the centre forward position. Dooraiswamy took his place.

Rameshwar wasted a good angular open chance from Baraculla's pass in the twenty-second minute by shooting wide.

The Mahommedan goal had a narrow escape when Patrick sent in a hot blooded drive two minutes before the breather, but Mahmood deflected it wide; the ball travelled towards goalkeper Rehman, but Sussay centred to an empty goal where Nayyar cleared before Laiq could connect. The first half was blank.

Hyderabad attacked with close understanding in the second session. Moin, Laiq and Sussay were keeping the ball bouncing between themselves. However, Abid and Nayyar came to the rescue of the Mahommedans with their headwork.

Sussay dribbled his way on the left flank, but as he was about to pass Lateef he was brought down and referee Uchil awarded a free kick outside the box did not serve any useful purpose.

Dooraiswamy was fouled outside the box by Abid and Moin's free kick was of no avail.

In the twelfth minute of this half Dooraiswamy took a back kick after Sussay had made a try, but the ball travelled wide. A dust storm started thereafter and the ball travelled in the Mahommedans favour.

Sussay put Mahmood through but Mahmood shot into goal only

Perumal.

to see Rehman collect well. Moin received a good pass from Mahmood but headed into Rehman's hands.

Sussay took a shot at goal and Dooraiswamy headed it in only to see the Mahommedans goalie save well.

Moin was fouled by Babujan outside the box, but Noor's freekick just skimmed the crossbar. The match ended in a draw.

The replay has been fixed for tomorrow, Sunday, October 18 at 5 p.m.

The teams were:—

MAHOMMEDAN SPORTING: F. Rehman; Babujan, Nayyar; Lateef, Abid, Narayan; Rameshwar, Barraculla, Aziz, Ahmed, Balan.

HYDERABAD, POLICE: Erraya; Azlz, Azzam; Patrick, Jamal, Noor; Moin, Laiq, Dooraiswamy, Sussay, Mahmood.

Referee: N. K. Uchil.

Bangalore Muslims secured a solitary goal victory over Burmah-Shell in the replayed semi-final played early this evening. They now await the winners of the Hyderabad Police vs. Mahommedans match.

Bangalore Muslims worked with better understanding. The inclusion of Rajrathnam in the spearhead of attack made all the differcence. His clever distribution and anticipation disrupted the opposing defence often. Bangalore were worth more goals than they scored.

Poonawalla and Le Febour played well for Shell, but the team seemed to be an exhausted unit.

Bangalore Muslims took the offensive from the kick-off and centre forward Rajrathnam was failed in the opening minute when Angelo rushed to intercept his open chance.

Shell had play ed transferred to other end, but goalkeeper Kuppuswamy punched D'Sa goalmouth centre before Azizul Rehman could head it.

Slowly the game tamed down to more midfield play where Shell held the whip hand. The obstructionist tactics of a few caused a corner for Bangalore, but no material advantage accrued.

Shell almost conceded in a dangerous goalmouth melee when Franklyn to allow Rajrathnam to put Mari down the flank for which Poonawalla cleared only to see Pushparaj head it back in, but Angelo running to cover headed back into his own goal for LeFebour to collect.

Midway through Shell had the Bangalore goal at their mercy. Santiago's goalmouth centre went to D'Sa who failed to connect, but shot again across goalmouth, the ball travelling harmlessly with no forwards to tap it in.

Noronha came in for a clash with Mohan and was warned by referee; the free kick was dangerously averted. Pushparaj concerned in a fine passing move with Rajrathnam, but when placed with an open goal shot wide.

Five minutes before the breather, Shell were lucky. Rajrathnam parted the ball to unmarked Perumal who had only the goalie to beat, but he attempted to walk the ball into goal and Le Febour saved what was a certain goal.

Again Perumal was put through by Pushparaj, but this time though unmarked he was judged offside. Soon Pushparaj had the goal at his mercy but shot over the cross bar.

Seven minutes after resumption Shell conceded a rather easy goal. Poonawalla failed to clear a throw in to goalmouth by Kempiah and Perumal rushed in to beat a helpless custodian.

The next few seconds saw a free kick outside Shell's box and Mari failed with a point blank chance, which travelled wide around the ground.

Mohan took a long shot in the twelfth minute but Le Febour was safe. Then, a goalmouth high lob by Mari saw Le Febour punch for a corner; the resultant corner was dangerously averted only after Le Fabour was punched in the stomach by an attacker; the second corner was held up for a foul unnecessarily.

The tables were now turned as Shell resorted to a merciless attack. Poonawalla moved up, Angelo followed and Kuppuswamy, the visitor custodian was nervous. Willie John's feeble attempt saw him roll it out for a corner, which was useless.

The Bangalore side had the Shell goal at their mercy often, but either LeFebour or poor marksmanship prevented a further increase in the score.

The teams were:—

BANGALORE MUSLIMS: Kuppuswamy; Dhan Singh, Muthu; Thammiah, Sameullah, Kempiah; Perumal, Mohan, Rajrathnam, Pushparaj, Mari.

BURMAH-SHELL: T. Le Febour; Poonawalla, Angelo; Franklyn, Ben Martin, Noronha; Santiago, Rego, A. Rehman, Willie John, M. D'Sa.

Referee: P. S. Gopalan.

Sandwiched

Sandwiched between Hyderabad Police's two defenders, Noor and Patrick, Ahmed Khan of Mahommedan Sporting kick the ball over the cross-bar in Saturday evening's replayed semi-final played at the Cooperage.

Monkhouse Disappears

LONDON, Oct. 16 (NAPEM): The police force are helping to search for the Millwall footballer, Alan Monkhouse, who has failed to turn up for practice games.

He had been told to report for training on Tuesday morning after being given permission to go home to Stockton-on-Tees following his Saturday League Match at Aldershot.

When there was no sign of him last night, the Millwall manager, Charlie Hewitt, contacted the police to ask for their help.

The result of this request was the police telephoned to say Monkshouse would be "in touch today with the club."

So far there has been no sign of Monkhouse.

He joined Millwall four years ago straight from the Army.

He is 22 and a former England Youth International player.

Don Bosco's Win Sailor Cup

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Don Bosco, holders of Fifth division Harwood League honours, were the winners of the Ahmed Sailor Cup Football Tournament, in the final defeating St. Mary's High School by a solitary goal at the St. Xavier's Ground, Parel, on Saturday.

While the winners played a robust game, St. Mary's were methodical in their moves, with understanding. Don Bosco had more of scoring chances, but were unfortunate to narrowly miss at close range. The outside-left Mariano Pereira thrice missed the goal in nodding, and the corners forced by them were in vain against the good goalkeeping by J. Underwood. However, Underwood conceded the only goal in the eighteenth minute of the second half, when the deserving outside-left Mariano Pereira headed in the flag kick by outside-right Alex Fernandez. The nodding was too quick for the custodian to act.

Earlier in the second division Kores just managed to claim both the points from their keen rivals, Matunga Athletic Club, by a solitary goal scored from a scrimmage to the goal mouth, in the twentieth minute of the second half. Matunga had Cetta chancer of winning but luck evaded.

In the third division of the league of Cetta team, Reserve Bank went down by a goal to Bhimraj S C midway in the first half. A long range shot by outside right S. Mohite wafted in the air and surprised the goal keeper.

£20,000 Captain Wants Move

LONDON, Oct. 17 (NAPEM): Leon Leuty, six-foot centre-half and captain of Notts County, the Second Division club for which Tommy Lawton once played, has asked to be put on the transfer list.

Leuty, who has skippered England's 'B' team, cost Notts County £20,000 when he joined them from Bradford in 1950.

Today's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4 p.m. Crooks vs Crocks. (Exhibition).

5-15 p.m. Hyderabad Police vs Mahommedans Sporting (Rovers Cup—Second replay).

EARLY CLOSURE AT POONA CRICKET

Rain Continues Till Late Evening

POONA, October 17.

UNEXPECTED heavy rains fortytwo minutes after lunch resumption caused an early closure to the second day's play in the Commonwealth team match with a Maharashtra Cricket Association XI here to day when the home team had scored 187 for the loss of 5 wickets.

When play is resumed tomorrow, the fortunes of the game may be vastly affected as the rains continued till late this evening and unless the sun dries up the wicket, even the start may be delayed.

Maharashtra resumed their innings at the overnight total of 44 for the loss of one wicket, Mustaq Ali and P. G. Joshi being the overnight not outs.

Joshi was the first to depart with a further addition of 18 runs. Dani joined Mustaq and batted patiently first, but improved later. They collared the bowling and swing out mercilessly. Mustaq Ali delighted with his crisp drives and cut. Mustaq was out when he had scored 76 being caught by Barnett off Roy Marshall.

After lunch Dani set a fast pace and with the aid of four quick fours—three off Subba Row in on over—he completed his fifty in 110 minutes, his fifty included nine fours.

Encouraged by Dani's example, Borde also took courage to bang the ball twice to the ropes. Soon after however, the home team had equalled the visitors' total of 187, Dani was bowled by Berry as he attempted a leg-glide off a straight ball (187-5-57).

Vinoo Mankad was hardly two minutes at the wicket, when a sharp shower lasting half an hour completely washed out all possibilities of further play.

No body was certain as to when the play would start tomorrow, the third and last day of the match, as it continued to drizzle.

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH XI (1ST INNINGS) 187

MAHARASHTRA CRICKET ASSOCIATION (IST INNINGS):

P G Joshi c Gibb b Loader..	16
Rungta c Barnett b Loader ..	9
Mushtaq Ali c Barnett b Marshall	76
H Dani b Berry	57
K M Rangnekar lbw Marshall	0
C G Borde (batting)	11
Vinoo Mankad (batting)	0
Extras	18
Total for 5 (wickets)	187

R G Bhadbhade, R G Nadkarni, M V Mathe and S R Patil to bat.

FALL OF WICKET:—1 for 18, 2 for 60, 3 for 139, 4 for 181, 5 for 187.

PLAY ABANDONED

POONA, Oct. 17 (UPI): Play was abandoned today forty-one minutes after resumption after the lunch interval, owing to rains. At 2-26 p.m. it started raining heavily and rain continued for half an hour water-logging the ground.

Orissa's Coaching Scheme Starts

CUTTACK, Oct. 17 (UPI): Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab, Secretary-General of Congress Parliamentary party, today inaugurated the coaching scheme for cricket, hockey, football and athletics organised by the Orissa Olympic Association. Sri Radhanath Rath, Finance Minister, presided over the function which was held at the Barbati Stadium.

The services of the famous cricket coach, Sri Kartick Bose, have been lent by the Bengal Cricket Association.

The Deputy Minister for Public Works, Sri Bhairab Chandra Mahanti, who is closely connected with the Olympic Association, said that the Association was likely to spend Rs. 10,000 out of the raffle funds on the scheme.

Police Invitation Cricket Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Fifth Bombay City Police Invitation Cricket tournament commences on October 24 with 11 teams being invited to participate.

The tournament committee met on October 14 at the Police Club and the following draw was announced:—

The draw:—

TOP HALF

Bombay Schools vs. Bombay Gymkhana; Police Club vs. Parsi Cyclists; Bombay University vs. Catholic Gymkhana.

BOTTOM HALF

Islam Gymkhana vs. ACC Sports Club; CCI (Bye); Parsi Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana (Bye).

PLASTIC INVADES SOCCER

LONDON, Oct. 16 (NAFEN): A revolutionary new type of football, bladderless, waterproof and priced at only one-quarter of the cost of the standard ball is being tested by a number of League Clubs in practice games.

If the Football Association approves, the use of soccer tactics and balance sheets of clubs may be substantially affected.

The ball, introduced by Germany, is plastic, one-piece moulded and requires no lacing.

An inflating nozzle is simply pushed into the ball which seals itself.

The plastic absorbs no moisture and enables faster passing on soddened ground and weighs slightly less than the standard ball.

The cost, about 25 shillings, compares with about £5 for a leather ball.

New leather balls for each First and Second team games cost many League Clubs around £250 yearly.

The plastics balls would cut this by at least 75 per cent.

Sports goods makers here already are turning out plastic balls for practice and non-League soccer. If the new ball takes on, the Football Association are likely to be asked to approve its official use and revise the rules, which at the moment stipulate "the ball shall be made of leather."

Approval of the four British soccer authorities in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales would be sought, and the international aspect of any change considered by the Federation of the International Football Associations.

AT AUROBINDO ASHRAM

PONDICHERRI, Oct. 17 (UPI): On the Durgapuja Mahastami day, the mother gave her blessings to all in the form of a leaflet containing extracts from letters she received from Sri Aurobindo in 1915.

Early in the morning, the Ashramites and the vistors made their obesiance at the Samadhi of Sri Aurobindo. A large number of visitors from outside attended the function.

Almost "Yogic" Training For Gordon Pirie

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (NAFEN): Under an almost Yogic system of training directed by a German coach, Woldermar Gerschler, Gordon Pirie, Britain's wonder runner, is being trained to reach the climax of his running career three years hence — when he is 26.

Gerschler believes mental development is as important as muscular development: consequently, since Pirie has been at the Freiberg University, where Gerschler is the Director of Physical Training Institute, he has been undergoing mental tests including addition of long columns of figures, an activity at which Pirie is an adept since he is a bank clerk by profession.

But Gerschler has warned the British people not to expect too much too early from their new champion. His optimum efficiency, Gerschler calculates, will be reached in three years' time when Pirie's performance over 10,000 metres will be his best. Until then the young runner has got to be handled most carefully.

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of this remarkable training programme is that for the past year, it has been carried out by correspondence.

Pirie had not met Gerschler since the Helsinki Olympics and the trainer has been coaching him via the post.

Leeds Turn Down Record Transfer Fee Of £40,000

LONDON, Oct. 17 (NAFEN): A £40,000 bid for the transfer of a footballer—topping the £6,195 record—has been turned down.

The offer was made by Chelsea for the Welsh International John Charles, who plays for Leeds United.

Chelsea were building up considerable hopes on Charles. They had hoped to have him on their side for Saturday's game.

Charles is said to be unhappy with the Leeds side and wanted to come to London to play for a first division team there. But Leeds evidently value his services too highly—they rejected Charles' transfer plea made two weeks ago and firmly rejected the Chelsea Manager, Ted Drake's record offer.

Iran's Terms For Oil Talks

TEHERAN, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): A Government spokesman for the Iranian Oil Commission said today that if American envoy Mr. Herbert Hoover made proposals for a resumption of oil production which took into account the Iranian Nationalisation Law, they stood good chances of being examined with interest. However, he added, if the proposal resembled those made earlier by other American envoys including Mr. Averell Harriman, they would not be considered.

The spokesman said the Commission planned to submit its report to the Government this week.

McCARTHY IS BUSY EVEN ON SATURDAY

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): The Senate Investigation Committee headed by Senator Joseph McCarthy took the unusual step of holding a session today (Saturday), in order to hear three witnesses in connection with the current inquiry into alleged espionage activities at Fort Monmouth Radar Centre.

The three witnesses summoned were said to have taken a part in these activities according to yesterday's testimony by an unidentified witness who pleaded to say "all he knew."

Sports Jottings By "Sportsman"

Middlesex Indoor Cricket School Session Opens

PROMISING YOUNGSTERS TO BE COACHED

THE Middlesex County Cricket Club indoor school has opened for a seven-month season of instruction. No fewer than six professional coaches have been appointed to function for a seven-day week covering almost 12 hours a day, to guide and instruct the most promising schoolboy cricketers nominated by the Middlesex County Council and the London County Council. At he head of this imposing list of expert cricket coaches is J. W. Hearne, former Middlesex and Test player, whose advisory capacity should be of infinite value to his youthful proteges.

The coaching is being staged in one-hour and two-hour sessions at Alexandra Palace, London, and already the two Councils concerned are assured of enthusiastic bookings on behalf of the best boy cricketers from schools in both counties until this season of instruction ends next May. There is one proviso: only five boys may be given instruction at one time at a net.

SQUASH RACKETS CHAMPIONSHIPS

The schedule for home and international squash rackets championships has now been determined by the Landsowne Club, London. The first major fixture will be on December 11 when for the first time a Netherlands team will give challenge to a full England side.

Other important engagements listed are the British amateur championships from January 1 to 11; the professional championships from March 1 to 8; and the open title tournament from March 24 to 29.

HIGHLIGHT OF FOOTBALL SEASON

The international football match at Wembley Stadium, London, beween England and the Rest of the World on October 21 is the highlight of a season that has already been emphasised by the visits of overseas teams in growing and powerful competition to a long-enjoyed British supremacy. The current popularity of the international amateur side from Trinidad and the formidable Turkish League and Cup Championship side Fenerbahce—apart from other overseas visitors—has given a refreshing aspect to the nation's premier sport.

But future commitments entered into by the English Football Association to be hosts to footballers from abroad reveal the measure of the increasing demands that are being made on England's international lists and club fixtures. Following the England match against the best combination from the Rest of the World, there is the game with Hungary (also at Wembley) on November 25. The Hungarians and without doubt the most powerful team in Europe today—although they have yet to achieve victory against an England side. Their performance next month will be watched with more than critical interest as it was recently announced that an English international side will travel to Budapest next May to play against the best that that country can nominate.

England will also play against Yugoslavia in Belgrade a week earlier. Then follows, in June, the World Football Cup series in Switzerland.

DEMAND FOR BRITISH BLOOD STOCK

Biddings for yearlings at the famous Doncaster Sales last month not only achieved record figures on an overall basis but were a significant indication of the growth of overseas interest in racing thoroughbreds of British stock and breeding. The success of these important annual sales has been emphasised by both the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. R. A. Butler, and the President of the Thoroughbred Breeders Association, Lord Rosebery.

The yearlings sold for export totalled more than £150,000 and of these a substantial number will reach Indian, Ceylonese and South American purchasers. The maintenance of fresh racing blood and breeding stock in those countries from these periodic sales in the finest buying centres in England has been a continued sign of the great value attached by foreign countries and breeders to bloodstock from British sources.

Another important series of race horse auctions is now being held at Newmarket, where the crowds of overseas buyers have become a familiar post-war spectacle. Their bidding is in itself a full measure of the confidence they place in the value of the horses they wish to export.

TABLE TENNIS FIXTURES WITH HUNGARY

When the international table tennis side from Hungary ranges itself against England at Wembley Pool on November 25, it will be a sports climax between the two countries on the one day. In the afternoon the Hungarian representative Association Football XI will have met the English side.

At table tennis England will field a full-strength combination, which will also form the basis of the other side to play for the South of England in a match at Bristol on November 23 and for the Rest of England team at Birmingham November 27. These three fixtures will complete the three-match tourney of the Hungarian tourists.

England's team for the Wembley match will comprise R. Bergmann, J. Leach, A. Simons, Diane and Rosalind Rowe, and K. Best.

DHYAN CHAND HOCKEY STARTS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17 (UPI): Aligarh University beat the Delhi University by one goal to nil in the first round of the Dhyan Chand Hockey Tournament which commenced here today at the National Stadium. The only goal was scored by Aligarh's centre-forward Daljit Singh in the 25th minute of the second half, through a short corner.

In the second match between Spartans and Corps of Signals, the latter beat the former by two goals to nil. Both the goals for the Corps of Signals were scored by their centre-forward Ram Singh, one each in each half.

Chaudhuri Braham Prakash, Chief Minister of Delhi, inaugurated the tournament.

Sixteen outstation teams and 12 local outfits are participating in this year's tournament. Holders, Punjab Police and runners-up, Hindusthan Aircraft, Bangalore have been drawn in opposite halves and have every chance of meeting in the final again.

SUB-AREA SWIM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Over 50 competitors representing Poona and Bombay sub-areas will participate in the Bombay Area Swimming Championship to be held at the Mafatlal Swimming Pool on Monday, October 19.

FIVE LAKHS WITNESS BURNING OF 'RAVANA'

President And Nehru At Dussehra Celebrations

NEW DELHI, October 17 (UPI).

DUSSEHRA celebrations in the capital reached their climax this evening with the burning of the huge effigies of Ravana Kumbhakarna and Meghnath in Ram Lila and Gandhi Grounds—the two main centres of attraction.

Over five lakhs of people from urban as well as rural areas witnessed the burning of the effigies.

Bengali residents in Delhi observed the Vijaya Dashami day by taking out a procession and immersing the images of Durga in the river Jumna.

President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Prime Minister Nehru, Mr. Patanjali Shastri, Chief Justice of India, Ministers of the Central Cabinet, members of the Diplomatic Corps, several foreign delegates to the recently held Bahai's Conference were among those present at the Ram Lila grounds to watch the grand ceremony.

Before coming to the Ram Lila grounds, the President and the Prime Minister went to see the celebrations in Gandhi Grounds and were there for half an hour. Dr. Prasad applied tilaks on the foreheads of Rama and Lakshama and gave them blessings.

On arrival at the vast arena of Ram Lila ground Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Nehru were lustily cheered by an unprecedented crowd, which had started multiplying since afternoon. Hundreds of thousands of people had to stand on both sides of the road leading to the Ram Lila ground as they could not get in the arena. Police had a great difficulty in regulating the traffic and controlling the spectators.

The burning of the effigies in the two main centres were preceded by a display of fireworks on a lavish scale.

Trieste: Tension Noted Easing

TRIESTE, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): A certain relief in the tension here and in the neighbouring Italian region of Georgia was noticeable during the last few days, it was reported from Trieste last night.

It was considered in particular that the arrival of three Yugoslav corvettes to take over the coastal patrol between Capodistria and Pirano in the Yugoslav zone 'B', was the sign of a slackening in the tension between the Yugoslav and Italian Governments.

The three corvettes replaced the highspeed motor torpedo boat flotillas massed along this coastline recently.

Personal

RAJ BHAVAN NEWS

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

The Governor of Bombay received Shri B. S. Hiray, Shri G. P. Sippy, Shri Ganga Sagar Bajpai and Mr. R. Smith-Simpson.

Mr. E. L. Sykes came to tea.

Shrimati Bajpai entertained the wives of the staff of Raj Bhavan to tea.

STOP PRESS

Minister Calls For Private Charity For Education

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 17.

The need for private educational institutions rendering a selfless service to the people was stressed by Mr. Dinkerrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Education, inaugurating the Diwanji Balubhai school at Paldi, Ahmedabad, this morning.

Mr. Desai said that following Independence the system of education in the country had been radically changing and the private institutions must also adopt an attitude befitting the change. The ideal of giving education to children should be the guiding motive of the private institutions and not profit, he said and added, that Messrs. Diwanji and Balubhai, the popular educationists by making the trust of the school had provided an example of selfless service to be emulated by others.

H.K. KRIPALANI PASSES AWAY

Former Municipal Commissioner

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. H. K. Kripalani died at his residence in Bombay this evening.

Mr. Kripalani was the first Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission after India became independent. He resigned this post for reasons of health and since then led a retired life.

The late Mr. Kripalani during his tenure as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay was responsible for the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality. He was also responsible for closing all wells in the city as part of the anti-malarial campaign. Later he worked as Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. He was then appointed as the Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, the first Indian to occupy that post in the pre-independence days. Subsequently he was the Adviser to the Governor of Bombay.

He later became Dewan of Bikaner. After this he took up the job of Industrial Advisor to the Government of India.

He leaves behind his wife, two sons and a daughter. The funeral procession will start from his residence "Belmont", Napean Sea Road for Balganga at 9-30 a.m. tomorrow.

KMT Quit Plan

BANGKOK, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): Despite Burmese absence from the four-nation committee, Thailand, the United States and Nationalist China have signed a technical plan for the withdrawal of Chinese Nationalist soldiers from Burma, it was notified today.

Haffkine Employee Takes To Suicide For 'Liberation' From T. B.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 45-YEAR-OLD employee of the Haffkine Institute at Parel who was suffering from T.B. hanged himself in his kitchen room in the compound of the institute this afternoon, police said.

Abdul Subhan Sidiqali, a boiler attendant of the Institute, was suffering from the dreaded scourge for the last three years.

He was recently invalidated out of service and the authorities were thinking of suitably rewarding his services by granting him a pension.

Abdul was, however, tired of life and made no secret of it to his friends and acquaintances.

At about 12-30 p.m. today, he was found hanging from a water pipe in the kitchen room in the compound of the Institute. Life was extinct and the body was removed to the city morgue by the Bhoiwada police.

Garrison Officers Arrested

TEHERAN, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): Two colonels of the garrison of Chiraz were arrested this morning, it was learned here.

SWEDESH SURGEON VISITS INDIAN HOSPITAL IN KOREA

HIND NAGAR, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): Major-General Carlerik Groth, Surgeon-General, Swedish army, who has paid a visit to the Indian general hospital here was greatly impressed. He said: "this hospital of yours has greatly impressed me as one of the best seen in this area. You have organised your hospital so well in such a short time."

Big Soviet Order For Britain

LONDON, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): The Soviet Union is to pass a 10,000,000 pound sterling order with British shipyards for the construction of merchant ships, it was learned here today. This will be the biggest ship-building order Britain had received for several years. Negotiations for the order are at an advanced stage but the British Board of Trade authorisation is needed, because of the controls on the export of strategic goods, has not yet been granted to the contracting partners.

EACH HOUSE LENDS A HAND

How Panchmahals Village Built School

AHMEDABAD, October 17.

A PERSON from each of the 250 houses in the village of Salia in Panchmahals District contributed in labour to have a school building for their village at a cost of Rs. 13,500.

The school building was declared open by Mr. Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Labour and Health, on Friday, for the construction of which Mr. Nandvadan J. Gor, an industrialist had donated Rs. 3,000 and the Village Panchayat Rs. 1,250 the balance being made up by the Government.

Congratulating the villagers on their self-help, Shri Shantilal Shah said that the task of making the country prosperous was a difficult one and could not be fulfilled in a short time. The prosperity of a country could not be measured by the amount of money amassed by individuals but by the extent to which the common man received amenities in the form of education, medical help, water supply, communications, etc.

The Chairman of the District School Building Committee said that it was proposed to construct 258 more school rooms at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs out of which Rs. 2 lakhs had been contributed by the people.

Earlier, the Minister visited the Crystal Glass Works at Sant Road where labourers from the backward community of Baria were trained and engaged for skilled work since its establishment in 1935.

Mr. Shah also laid the foundation-stone of a 'Dharmashala' near Sant Road Station to be constructed with the help of a donation of Rs. 6,000 by Smt. Godavariben Acharya and a contribution of Rs. 12,000 by the District Local Board.

General Strikes In Lebanon

BEIRUT, Oct. 17 (NAFEN): Despite the Lebanese Government's ban on meetings and demonstrations, following the recent bomb throwing incident at a Socialist Party conference, a general strike was staged here today.

Lorry loads of police toured the town and police patrols were evident everywhere, particularly in front of official buildings and foreign embassies and legations, but up to late this morning no incidents were reported.

The strike was called in protest at the Lebanese Government's attitude towards the French action in Morocco and against the recent bomb throwing incident when six people were injured.

Following this incident police prevented the Socialist leader, Mr. Kamal Jumblatt, from attending a meeting in Beirut and supporters are strongly protesting at what they charge to be government interference in political rights.

Strikes were also called in the provincial towns of Tripoli, Baalbeck and Sidon.

U.P. MILLS ASKED TO RAISE WAGES

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17: It is reported that thirty-five mills in Uttar Pradesh have agreed to increase wages of their workers. The rate of increase has not yet been settled. The Government has advised the managements of twenty-one other mills to increase the wages of their workers.

They have been warned that Government would adopt other means for increasing wages, if managements did not increase them. Millowners have been asked to build houses for their workers also.

Md. Ali Elected President Of Pak Muslim League

KARACHI, Oct. 17 (UPI): Premier Mohammed Ali, was elected today President of the Pakistan Muslim League.

He was elected by 258 votes against 36 for Mohammed Oasis Issa, former Pakistani Ambassador to Brazil. Issa's candidature was put forward by a group opposing the combination of Premiership and Presidency of the Party in the hands of the same person.

RECOVERING BURMA'S DEBT TO INDIA

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17 (NAFEN): A senior official of the Finance Ministry of the Government of India is expected to proceed to Burma next month to negotiate for the liquidation of Burma's debt to India.

As on March 31, 1950, Burma owed India Rs. 67,000,000 made up of about Rs. 620,000,000 on account of the separation debt and about Rs. 50,000,000 on account of Burma's share of Central pensions.

So far, Burma has not repaid any part of these amounts.

FORMER MINISTER HAULED UP

CAIRO, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): The former Wafdist Minister Mohamed Seliman Chanam will appear before the Revolutionary Tribunal tomorrow.

He is charged with having worked against the security of the State and to have plotted with subversive elements against the present regime.

Moscow Tone Better

PARIS, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): Comments of Radio Moscow on the Government of Marshal Tito and the Yugoslav situation appear recently to have been losing some of the vehemence of tone which usually characterizes them.

Stars Serve The Sightless

VARIETY IN AID OF SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND PROVES BOX-OFFICE HIT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"STARS SERVE SIGHTLESS" staged in aid of the Dadar School for the Blind at the Sunderbai Hall this evening proved a success though some of the listed top-stars were out of sight!

The institute, it is learnt, will benefit by over Rs. 30,000 by way of donations, advertisement revenue and proceeds from sale of tickets.

The "target" set by the School was Rs. 32,000 needed for additions, alterations and repairs to the dilapidated 53-year-old structure, but this is not worrying the authorities as a well-known local construction company has agreed to make good the deficit.

The highlights of the three-hour programme were orchestral music by Naushad and C. Ramchandra featuring Mahommed Rafi and Talat Mehmood, Kach Tarang and Mrudung by Masters Anil Mohile and Ramu Iyer, two little lovable kids who drew repeated applause, a Kathak dance by Miss Damayanti Joshi, a piece of classic beauty and endurance, a piece from that wizard, Van Shipley, on his electrical guitar and a duet by two blind artistes, Miss Rajas and Mr. Bhagwan Landge.

The orchestra of the blind inmates of the N.S.D. Industrial Home for the Blind, at Worli, also got a big hand from the packed Sunderbai Hall.

Mr. Bakshi Dalip Singh, a Bombay businessman and philanthropist, who presided over the gathering, stressed the importance of education in reforming the society.

The rich should be taught to "extend a friendly, helpful hand to their less fortunate brethren" and the poor must realise that "gainful employment and not begging" was the solution to their problems.

Bombay Pradesh Congress Chief, Mr. S. K. Patil, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, thanked profusely the artistes who had "ungrudgingly given their services" in a noble cause.

He said that the artistes in Bombay in this respect had set an example to fellow artistes in the country and even abroad.

With a twinkle in his eye, the local Congress Chief said that the splendid response to the show proved that the people of Bombay believed that "life should be lived", though they might mix it with a little charity in a good cause!

Tapioca Roots Yield Starch, Glucose And Sweet Syrup

NEW DELHI, October 17.

THE Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has developed processes for the preparation of starch from tapioca roots and of glucose and sweet syrup from this starch.

Tapioca roots are grown in the southern parts of India and are widely used as foodstuff. They can be cultivated in comparatively poor soil and do not require much of irrigation. They are heavy yielders and are considered cheap raw material for starch and glucose-manufacturing industries.

The fresh roots are completely cleaned and skinned. They are then reduced to shreds in a current of water. The starch granules which are carried away by the current are separated by allowing the water to stand in tanks. The starch settles down and the upper layer of water is decanted off. The starch so obtained is dried, powdered and packed for the market.

The sweet syrup was obtained by the acidic hydrolysis of the starch in an autoclave. It contained glucose and, another sugar called maltose. The composition of the end product can be controlled by the use of the proper concentration of the acid and by the utilisation of correct pressure in the autoclave.

The Institute has also conducted a series of experiments on the problem of cold storage of tapioca roots. A combination of suitable temperature and humidity has been discovered. Under these optimum conditions fresh tapioca roots can be stored safely for a period of about six months without deterioration.

The details of these optimum conditions and the results of other connected experiments will be published in the next issue of "Vigyan Pragati", the monthly Hindi bulletin published by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

EXPORT OF YARN

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

The Government of India have decided to allow exports of yarn by mills or their nominees on the same basis as was allowed during the period, January to June, 1953. The notification specifying the details will be issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

Rise Above Parochial Thoughts, Munshi Says

KANPUR, Oct. 17 (UPI): Mr. K. M. Munshi, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, said here today that, in matters of education, "we must all rise above parochial considerations and see that the generations of the future grow up as free Indians working to strengthen, consolidate and stabilise the nation and ready to die for its freedom."

Mr. Munshi was inaugurating the 37th session of the All-India Sikh Educational Conference here this morning.

Calcutta Bullion

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17 (UPI): The following were today's official quotations of the market at closing time:—

SILVER WAIDA: Opening 152-7, Closing 152-6, Highest 152-9, Lowest 152-3.

SILVER TICI: Closed 151-8.

Gold Waida: Market closed.

IRON: Closing 24-11-6, Highest 23-14-3, and Lowest 24-10-6.

Ready market was opened, but there were no arrivals and no offtakes.

Indore Bullion

INDORE, Oct. 17 (UPI): The following were today's official quotations of the market at 3 p.m.:-

SILVER WAIDA: Opening 152-2 Closing 151-14-6, Highest 154-4, Lowest 151-13.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1895 to 1897-8.

Indian Iron Rs. 24-11 to 24-12.

PAKISTAN'S JUTE MILLS' OUTPUT

KARACHI, Oct. 17 (NAFEN): Pakistan meets nearly 85 per cent of its requirements of manufactured jute goods from indigenous output.

Against the estimated total annual demand for jute goods, which is roughly 122,000 bales, the output during the last 12 months was 103,000 bales. This means a saving in foreign exchange to the tune of approximately Rs. 35,000,000.

There are now 1,350 looms in operation working on two shifts 1,250 looms in the Adamjee Mills at Narayanganj and 100 looms in the Ispahani Mills at Chittagong.

In pursuance of the policy of self-sufficiency, the import of manufactured jute goods into Pakistan was banned in August, 1952.

At present there are three jute mills in the country in partial production. Their total capacity is 45,900 tons of jute goods per annum.

SCHEDULED BANKS

Weekly Statement

Following is a statement showing the position of Scheduled Banks as on October 9 last:—

Scheduled Banks

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India (i) Borrowing from banks (A)	15,26,22,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	507,57,62,000
Time Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A)	2,83,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	328,63,14,000
Cash in India	31,47,30,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	47,67,78,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	10,14,53,000
Money at call and short notice in India	19,70,42,000.
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Recepits ...	336,50,60,000
Advances in India ..	421,65,46,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	40,25,41,000

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Oct. 16: The market fluctuated narrowly in slow afternoon dealings with routine trade demands absorbing light hedges and liquidation. Evening up operations for the weekend and switching from nearby December into later months accounted for part of the limited activity.

Prices eased in late dealings on slightly increased commission house liquidation. The market closed steady with sales approximating 150,000 bales.

The following were the closing quotations:—

December	32.83
March	33.23
May	33.53
July	33.47
October	33.05
December	33.06
March	33.13

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago grains declined in moderately active dealings attributed chiefly to profittaking attracted by the sharp previous rise.

Kanpur Bullion Market

KANPUR, Oct. 16 (UPI): S. W. opening 152-11, S W closing 152-12, S W highest 152-13, S W lowest 152-4. Gold Waida 82-12. Silver arrival two bars, offtake seven bars. Kanpur Bullion Market will remain closed tomorrow on account of 'Dussera' Festival.

Indore Bullion

INDORE, Oct. 17 (UPI): Silver Opening 152-10, Closing 152-3, Highest 152-12, Lowest 152.

FROM PAMIR TO MARS

Soviet Scientists On Plant Luminosity

PARIS, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): TASS reported today that Soviet scientists have made some progress in the study of plant "luminosity."

According to their latest observations, quoted by the agency, sub-tropical plants on the Caucasian coast gave out much weaker luminous rays than those in the mountainous regions notably Pamir. These discoveries, said the agency, would be of great importance in studying vegetation on the planet Mars, which the Soviet scientists suppose are similar to those on high altitudes of the earth.

INDIAN SCIENTIST IN COPENHAGEN

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): Mr. Satyin Bose of the Calcutta Faculty of Theoretical Physics has arrived in Copenhagen to meet Danish Professor Niels Bohr, the atomic expert, and to invite him to attend the forthcoming Indian Science Congress.

Nehru Replies To Jagan: Certainly Come Over Here

NEW DELHI, October 17 (UPI).

A REPLY has been sent by the Ministry of External Affairs to the telegram addressed to the Prime Minister by Dr. Jagan, head of the dismissed Ministry of Guiana it is learnt from official sources

Dr. Jagan asked for help from Prime Minister Nehru against "undemocratic British action," and wanted an invitation for his colleague, Mr. Burnam and for himself, to address the Indian Parliament.

It is learnt that Dr. Jagan has been told that he would be certainly welcome to come to India when he found it convenient to do so, after his projected visit to U.K., but it would not be possible for him to address the Indian Parliament since it is not the custom in India to permit non-members to do so. Dr. Jagan has been informed that members of Parliament would no doubt be interested in meeting him and hearing his views informally.

British Tactics Harmful

CONCERN IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17 (UPI): While official comment on the situation in Guiana is not available, there is no doubt that the Government of India are watching developments in this British colony with interest and some concern, it is learnt from official sources.

The justification given by the British Colonial Office for the use of force to throw out a Government constitutionally established seems to lack conviction, it was said here.

Political circles believe that Guiana is another example of the strong-arm tactics the British Colonial Office has been recently using. Apart from being contrary to the British tradition and professed policy of leading colonial peoples to self-government, such tactics are considered to be harmful in that they increase tension in the world. Neither have they succeeded elsewhere, for instance, in Kenya.

The view is expressed that the British Colonial Office which overthrew the legally established Government of Guiana by violence, is acting contrary to the spirit which has animated so conspicuously the efforts of the British Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, to bring about international understanding and peace.

New Ceylon Premier Erects A Curtain

COLOMBO, October 17 (UPI-AFP).

CEYLON'S Prime Minister Sir John Kotalawala announced yesterday "his intention of launching an all-out drive against illegal immigrants and directing the Minister of Finance and Fisheries to take urgent steps".

"The Government plan is to use all sea-going vessels belonging to customs and port commissioners of the Department of Fisheries for combined patrol to which will be added special high-speed launches ordered for the Ceylon Navy for interception of flycomers into Ceylon's northern coast to be facilitated by air, sea and land patrol interlinked by radio communication. Illicit immigrants are reported to be still coming in large numbers despite vigilance of police and army.

It was learnt here today that 120 illicit immigrants were arrested during the first week of September of which 109 were new comers.

INDIA'S TOBACCO RIVALS RHODESIAN

SALISBURY, (Southern Rhodesia) Oct. 17 (NAFEN). India, the United States, Canada, and Italy, are listed by Mr. E. R. Campbell, President of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, as Rhodesia's principal competitors for tobacco export markets.

He announced that he is leading, in November, a goodwill mission of tobacco farmers to the United Kingdom and Australia "to prove we are a reliable market for both quality and quantity, and that we can sell at competitive prices".

Educationist Passes Away

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17 (UPI): Mrs. Jatini Das, well-known educationist, who made a considerable contribution towards development of women's education in Bengal, died here this morning at her residence.

Mrs. Das, who was 58, was the Principal of the Bethune College, Calcutta, one of the premier women's colleges in India. She was a senator of the Calcutta University and connected with the Indian Philosophical Congress.

Soldier Murdered In Cold Blood

(From Our Correspondent)

MOGA, Oct. 17: Kartar Singh, a soldier of village Akalia Kalan, is alleged to have been murdered by his relatives.

It is stated that Kartar was sleeping in his house when three persons including two of his nephews attacked him. It is alleged they tried to dispose of the body, but the villagers caught them at it. Two of the alleged murderers have been apprehended.

INDIAN SOLDIERS COMFORTS FUND

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17 (UPI): Contributions to the Indian Soldiers in Korea Comforts Fund from October 10 to October 16, 1953 have reached a total of Rs. 35,837-14-0.

END OF A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE city police today claimed to have broken up a big gang of alleged counterfeiters of coins.

After days of patient and diligent watching, the Ghatkopar police struck yesterday at a room in Gomubai Chawl in Bhandup.

The police party was headed by Inspector Tawde and Sub-Inspectors Lolak and Joseph of the Ghatkopar police station.

The police combed the room of a couple, Romesh Trimbak Mhadek and his wife, and seized a large quantity of counterfeit coins.

Implements of making the counterfeit coins were also seized by the police.

Investigations continue.

Accidents In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Accident curve continues to shoot up in the city.

A worker, Baliram Vithal, 25, employed in Amar Studio, Dadar, fell down from a 15-feet high ladder yesterday and died.

Dayaram Rajaram Waghmare is said to have been knocked down by a local train at Matunga yesterday evening.

He was killed on the spot.

It will be recalled that six accidental deaths were reported this morning and over ten casualties reported two days back.

Arrest Of Alleged House-Breaker

BOMBAY Saturday.

The Colaba Police today claimed to have recovered property said to have been stolen from Colaba and Fort localities in the last fortnight following the arrest of an alleged house-breaker a few days ago.

Police said that on interrogating one Chand Khan, who was taken into custody four days ago on suspicion of being involved in a housebreaking case at Arthur Bunder Road, they recovered some clothes and other articles of household utility.

Chand Khan is said to have pointed out a Marwari shop from where the police recovered a trunk containing clothes and other things.

2 Cops Hurt After Raid On A Still

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Minor injuries were sustained by two police constables when a police party headed by Sub-Inspector Mankekar of the Northern Preventive Section clashed with an alleged notorious bootlegger in the jungles of Mankhurd yesterday evening.

It is stated that Hyderkhan Kalandarkhan, a hefty, stern-looking Pathan, had been allegedly carrying of illicit distillation for a long time but had evaded arrest all this time.

During the raid the Pathan was found attending a big working still. On being surprised by the police, he is said to have offered stubborn resistance. It is alleged that in the scuffle that ensued he had made a desperate attempt to stab the police officer, who fortunately escaped. The man was ultimately overpowered and taken into custody.

The police dismantled the working still and seized eight gallons of illicit liquor.

BOMBAY MUST BE CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED: MAVLANKAR

Unique Position In The Country

City Should Not Belong To Any Regional State

AHMEDABAD, October 17 (UPI).

BOMBAY CITY SHOULD NOT GO EITHER TO MAHARASHTRA OR TO GUJERAT IN ANY FUTURE REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES ON LINGUISTIC BASIS: THIS WAS THE CLEAR AND DEFINITE VIEW EXPRESSED BY MR. G. V. MAVLANKAR, SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT, HERE TODAY.

Mr. Mavlankar, in an interview, told U.P.I. that "Bombay holds a unique position in the country." "Besides being an international port, its strategic importance cannot be overlooked," he said. "It is the lifeline of communication and is important from its geographical position. Bombay should not belong to any particular regional state, but must be Centrally administered."

Mr. Mavlankar who was expressing his opinion on this controversial issue, perhaps for the first time, said: "You must acknowledge the pivotal position of Bombay, especially in regard to finance, defence, export and import, and other major considerations.

"Claims on Bombay should not be based on the linguistic majority," the Speaker said: "Neither should it depend on the part played by a specific linguistic community in its development."

Mr. Mavlankar observed that redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis was essential if India was to progress. "Once the principle of adult franchise is accepted, it becomes necessary to have regional languages whose development is possible in linguistic states alone," he said.

It was important, he stated, that linguistic states should give prime importance to matters of national interests. But it was essential to cultivate the regional languages to reach the standard and position enjoyed by the English democracy today.

United Front To Fight TC Elections

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 17 (NAFEN): A common programme for fighting the forthcoming general elections in January has been hammered out by a committee elected by the Kerala Socialist Party, Revolutionary Socialist Party and Communist Party.

This United Front will have a common flag and the committee has been authorised to try all possible means to enlist the support of the Praja Socialists also, whose rank and file are reported to favour this front.

According to present indications, there are only two organised parties that will contest the elections —the Congress Party and the opposing group comprising the United Front.

DRAFT REPLY TO MOSCOW READY

(Continued from Page I)

and that it required merely formal approval by the three Ministers.

Informed sources said in connection with the Trieste problem that it had been thoroughly discussed at yesterday morning's sesion and that all three ministers expressed identical views on the issue.

The Fourth Session of the Three Foreign Ministers Conference started shortly after 15-30 G.M.T. this afternoon.

Before the meeting, the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault had a private talk lasting about one hour with the British Foreign Secretary Mr. Anthony Eden.

U.N. QUARTERS PURTURBED

Israeli Raid On Jordan Village

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): The American, British and French delegations met here today to examine what steps to take as a result of the Israeli raid against the Jordan village of Qubya where many people were killed. Informed circles expected the Big Three to refer the issue to the Security Council.

U.S. SENDS OBSERVER

LONDON, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP). Informed sources said here today that the British Government had been informed before hand of the White House decision to send American moving picture magnate Eric Johnston on a Middle East fact-finding mission. The decision was understood to have been taken before the recent bloodshed on the Israeli Jordan frontier.

It was disclosed that during his stay here Johnston had a talk with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at the Foreign Office yesterday morning. This was shortly before the opening of the first of the series of current Big Three talks.

SERIOUS ISRAELI ATTACK

AMMAN, Oct. 17 (NAFEN): The Jordan Premier, Fawzi Mulki, accompanied by General Glubb, Chief of Staff of the Arab Legion, on Friday paid a flying visit to the Jordan village in the Ramallah sub-district which was reported to have been attacked by Israeli forces last Wednesday resulting in 54 persons being killed and 18 wounded.

Jordan military forces estimate that more than 600 Israeli infantry, supported by an engineering unit and an artillery unit, bombarded the village with heavy artillery and not mortars as previously announced.

Meanwhile, in Baghdad and Beirut, the British Ambassador was handed an official note of protest at the Israeli aggression. Similar notes were handed to the French and American envoys. These three nations are joint signatories to the 1950 Tripartite Declaration guaranteeing the status quo of the Middle East frontiers.

It is expected the Iraqi Premier may put the Arab Collective Security Pact into operation immediately and also the Iraqi-Jordan Treaty of 1946 which provides for sending of Iraqi forces to Jordan in the event of an attack.

It is understood Jamali said Iraq was willing to take part in repulsing Israeli aggression.

Pella Gets Vote Of Confidence

ROME, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): Italian Senate today voted its confidence in Premier Pella's Government. Vote was taken after Sgr. Pella's speech on Trieste question.

Satyagraha—In Case Lisbon Won't Yield

(Continued from page I)

from India to within Goa itself.

Mr. Joshi further acknowledged India's firm belief that the rulers of Goa were distinct from the Goans themselves, but he said that the rest of the world yet had to be shown the validity of this fact. Only then, he said, could world, and in an extended sense, U.N. attention be brought to bear upon the Goan question.

BRING PRESSURE

Mr. Joshi concluded with the advice that the Commonwealth should be utilised to bring pressure upon Portugal to quit Goa or at least to commence negotiations with New Delhi which would lead to a bloodless transfer of power from Lisbon to New Delhi.

Mr. Peter Alvares then said that the question of Goa's independence concerned the people not only of Goa but of the whole of India, as it was only with India's moral support that the flame of freedom had been kept smouldering in Goa thus far. Mr. Alvares regretted that as long as Goa continued under the vassalage of Portugal, the freedom of India as envisaged by Gandhi could not be considered to have been consummated fully.

Mr. Alvares pooh-poohed the sentiment that Goa was for Goans only and said that the only stable solution to the problem would be "a final and irrevocable integration of Goa with India." He suggested that Goa should be made free first, and the choice of political status be left to the Goans themselves for later.

In his diatribe Mr. Alvares alleged "foreign intervention" and "foreign instigation" for Portugal's intransigence, and threatened Satyagraha by the Goans against the Portuguese authorities as well as against the representatives of ".... that foreign power" on the sub-continent.

Mr. Alvares pointed out the ludicrousness of considering Goa in any other light other than that of" .....culturally, economically and politically, a part of India" and said that he looked upon the Goans' struggle as being an extension "..... of the historical Indian liberation movement."

Two representatives from Mahe, Mr. C. E. Bharatan and Mr. I. Kumaran, and Mr. Tivaratanam from Pondicherry also address the gathering.

A WARNING

In a resolution unanimously adopted at the annual session of the Congress, it was made clear that if any power, either directly or indirectly, helped the Portuguese, the Congress would launch a movement against the representatives of those powers. The Congress declared that the final stage of the struggle must soon be entered into before the passage of time was taken advantage of by Portugal and her imperialist and racialist supporters to further complicate the issue of Goa's freedom.

RHEE PLAN TO FIGHT RED GUERILLAS

SEOUL, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): The South Korean National Assembly today recommended to Government to mobilise the equivalent of an army division to cleanup during the winter Communist guerillas who have been found in the mountainous region in the south-west of the peninsula.

According to police estimates there were about a thousand armed Communists threatening public order in the region last winter.

ANTI-RED P.O.W.s SCREAM & YELL

Trouble Again In Explanation Camps

PAN MUN JON, October 17 (UPI).

ANTI-COMMUNIST Chinese prisoners of war angrily screamed and yelled obscene oaths at Communist explainers today when the Communist persuasion efforts were started after a six-hour delay.

The explanations were due to begin at 08.00 hours, but were delayed when the Communists turned up with Korean explanation teams after the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission had scheduled Chinese POWs to appear todav. The Communists returned this afternoon with Communist Chinese explanation teams.

The anti-Communist prisoners brought in were violent. They followed the same tactics which their fellow Chinese captives used on Thursday, the first day of the explanations. One of them cracked a Chinese Communist in the stomach, another took a round-house swing at the Chinese explainers, but missed. The explanation camp resounded with the shouts of the anti-Communist POWs cursing the Soviet Union, "I want to go to Formosa", "Down with Communist bandits", "Communist running dogs."

Explainers appealed to a captive to return to his family as both his parents had been killed. "You go", he replied. One held his hands over his eye. Another called the explainer a bad name.

As on the first day, the explainers spoke softly and were overshadowed by the shouting POWs.

No Chinese asked for repatriation.

9 Decide To Go Back

MUNSAN, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission announced tonight that only nine out of a total of 430 anti-Communist prisoners of war interviewed today asked to be repatriated. They will be reurned northwards after validation by the Commission.

TEMPERS FLARE UP

HIND NAGAR (Korea), Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): Tempers flared up again today with attempted assaults by prisoners of war on explainers and arguments between Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission representatives and American observers.

One Chinese was ordered to be arrested by the Indian Chairman of the Commission. Prisoners repeatedly tried to assault the explainers. Four of the first hundred prisoners interviewed at one of two centres asked for repatriation.

Individual explanations were taking longer than on Thursday and Commission representatives seemed to be holding the angry prisoners longer before releasing them and allowing them to go back to the holding area. One prisoner tried to assault an explainer with a chair. Two Indian guards held him while the explainers talked to him. An American observer protested that they were forcing the man to listen and that was illegal. The Commission representatives over-ruled him.

For the first time explainers tried to show written material to a prisoner. He tore up the paper they offered him. Then they submitted a colour magazine to the Neutral Commission representatives, who referred it to the full Commission.

AN INCIDENT—BUT IRONED OUT

MUNSAN, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): Chinese Communist explainers were compelled to suspend activities for over half-an-hour today in one of the explanation booths as a result of an incident involving United Natios observer William Stout from Georgetown, Kentucky.

The Neutral Nations Sub-Commission had ruled to oust Mr. Stout for "seriously insulting" Indian Wing Commander P. S. Gill, the Sub-Commission representative. Mr. Stout had accused Gill of not making it clear through which door the prisoner receiving explanations was to leave the booth once the interview was over.

Stout was asked to move out when he said "Do your Commission wish to see the prisoner go out of that door (repatriation door) to sure death." As he refused to do so, Mr. Gill ordered the booth to cease functioning.

However the incident was ironed out in the ensuing half hour and the explainers, who had maintained an indifferent attitude all the while, resumed their activities.

IF EISENHOWER IS ADAMANT

Churchill Must Talk With Soviet Alone

LONDON, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): British Labour leader, Sir Hartley Shawcross, said at Croydon (Surrey) tonight that if President Eisenhower would not agree to take part in a high-level conference with the Soviet Union, Sir Winston Churchill should go alone to meet his Soviet colleague.

"I do not think that a meeting of foreign ministers is any substitute," said Sir Hartley and added "that the kind of conference would inevitably break even at the agenda-haggling stage."

Labour Leader Praises Yugoslavia

LONDON, Oct. 17 (UPI-AFP): Speaking at Croydon (Surrey) Sir Hartley Shawcross said that the question of Trieste had not been handled. The Russians had always tried to aggravate the problem, but the action suddenly taken by the United States and the United Kingdom could hardly have been more calculated to provide the Russians with a situation which they could exploit to their advantage.

"We are fortunate indeed that the Yugoslavs are sufficiently shrewd to have realised that the embrace which the Russians are now holding out to them is the embrace of the executioner", he went on: "They are, not now likely to be taken in by the Russians' rather blatant manoeuvres, but it is not unnatural that Yugoslavs should feel that we have let them down and that there should be a hostile reaction against us".

Passage To Freedom

Documents of prisoners of war being handed over to representatives of North Korean Army and the Chinese People's Volunteer Command by a representative of the NNRC just before their repatriation.

WRIGHT BROTHERS' SAGA OF THE AIR

Romantic Story Of 50 Years Of Aviation

By Lord Brabazon

ON DECEMBER 17, WILL FALL THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST POWERED FLIGHT EVER ACHIEVED. THIS WAS BY ORVILLE WRIGHT, ONE OF THE GREAT WRIGHT BROTHERS OF DAYTON, OHIO.

These two brothers were very remarkable men. I knew them personally—both of them. Wilbur, perhaps, was the driving force of two, but Orville was a good flier and a full partner in their gerat endeavours, writes the author in Daily Telegraph.

Apart from their being very charming, retiring and unboastful, their equivalent might be found in this country in any provincial town. They were the sort of brothers who here would keep a moderate-sized shop in the provinces, where bicycles and accessories were sold, and perhaps even made, together with, gramophones.

PRACTICAL ENGINEERS

They had technical training. They were practical engineers, quite capable with their own hands of making anything, and also intellectual enough to indulge in some essential experiments in their back yard as to aeronautics, which indeed they did.

They were attracted to aeronautics through Chanute, who had done a considerable amount of gliding founded on the experiments of Lilienthal and Archdeacon and others in Europe.

Chanute had already constructed biplanes instead of monoplanes, which had constructional advantages, and he had even gone so far as to fix controllable planes for balancing especially fore and aft. Up to that time most of the fore-and-aft balancing had been done by the operator shifting his weight—a very unsatisfactory form of balancing.

BRITAIN BUYS IT

All through 1900, 1901 and 1902 the Wrights were perfecting gliding. They did as many as 1,000 glides in 1902 of about 300 yards, basing their experiments on a small hill against which a wind was blowing, in the ordinary standard way as it is done with beginners today. It did not want a lot of calculation to realise what sort of horse-power was require to maintain level flight and they then proceeded to make an engine to do the job.

It is strange that they did not get an engine rather than make one, as engines were available rather better, in fact, than their product, but evidently they could not find one to suit them and so they produced one made with their own hands, and this machine gave 12 horse power at 900 revolutions although on one occasion it was reputed to have given no less than 16 h. p. Their calculation had shown that they required at least 9 h. p. to fly 25 m. p. h. with a slight margin.

The engine weighed no less than 240th—20 lb. per horse-power, not particularly light, in fact, for its job. The total weight of the machine was 1,000 lb. and its surface was 500 sq. ft., so that the wing loading, as we call it, was 2 lb. per square foot. Modern aeroplanes go up to 80 lb. per square foot.

Anyhow, this paricular machine was conrollable, not only fore and aft but laterally, and herein lay the patent that they claimed and which, indeed, they secured. Their claim was curious. Their aeroplane did not have ailerons, but the whole structure was flexible and you could warp he wings on either side to give increased angle and lift.

They discovered from gliding that just putting on extra angle on one side did not restore lateral balance, for the reason that the moment you put on extra lift on one side of the machine, you simultaneously put on extra resitance to forward motion on that side. You only restored lateral equilibrium if at the same time as you put the extra angle on you forced that side to hold its forward speed by rudder to keep it straight.

That was the subject of their patent, and curiously enough the British Government paid them £ 10.000 for this patent in order to free it to the world.

A most extraordinary thing to do; I never quite discovered why and how it was done, but it had a profound effect upon the Wrights, because nobody else up to then had given them any encouragement; consequently they always had a very warm corner in their hearts for this country, which had supported them at a time when support was badly needed.

ONLY NINE SAW

Just before December 17, 1903, the Wright brothers announced to the world that on the 17th they would show the world that they could fly. The net result of this proclamation was that nine people turned up to witness this astounding performance.

Even after this flight, it was a long time before anybody believed it and it was a long time before they did much else—many years in fact. But finally, having perfected the machine, but not in any fundamental way, they came over to Europe in 1908 and said they were to give demonstrations at Le Mans in France, and there they literally astounded the world.

They did flights with ease, even carrying a passenger, and remained in the air as long as an hour.

FRANCE ENTERS

The French now come into the picture. They early turned their attention to the power unit and they produced two very remarkable engines. One was the Antoinette and the other the Gnome.

The Antoinet e was the invention of Mr. Levasseur and was an "8 in V" engine. As a piece of imaginary futurist design it stands alone. It was with a machine fitted with this engine that the name of Latham will always be associated, as on the great Antoinette monoplane he failed to cross the Channel twice by only a few hundred yards.

Had the engine been just that little bit more reliable his name would have replaced that of Bleriot in history.

It was not until the advent of the 1914 War, that real concentration and heavy attention was given, not only to engine production but to the aeronautical side of powered flight. At last it was realised what an aid the aeroplane was to armaments.

MUSHROOM GROWTH

Great firms, such as Rolls, were harnessed to play their part and, together with the Royal Aircraft Factory at Farnborough and every department of science, this introduced a mushroom growth into aviation, which had its reaction immediately after the war as the pace could not be maintained.

The interesting part of aeronautics over the last 50 years has been its restlessness. Never at any time could one say that any particular design was going to remain standard for long. Always some new thing occurred.

Of course, during the last War the introduction of a new prime mover, such as the jet, absolutely revolutionised the whole possibilities of flight, and we are still in the throes of this astonishing development. All we can say today is that civil machines will not exceed 600 m.p.h. as a commercial proposition for certainly 15 to 20 years, but it is a long step in 50 years from 30 m.p.h. to 600 m.p.h.

The whole history of flight has been a romance of endeavour and imagination. I was reminded the other day of some correspondence between Sir George Cayley, who lived from 1774 to 1857, and Stringfellow. Sir George Cayley had made some large-sized model gliders and Stringfellow sent him a design of a very advanced and big machine with steam engines, carrying many passengers.

Sir George, who was a very great engineer and no crank, was quite annoyed with Stringfellow trying to go so far in development and he wrote to him: "I entreat you to go slow. I assure you before flight is safe a hundred necks will be broken." As an understatement in prophecy, this is a classic. I wish it were not such a sad one.

INDIAN CUSTODIAN FORCE AT WORK

Hysterical P.O.W's Present A Problem To Our Men In Korea

Beyond the ice deserts and across the barren hills, our soldiers today are writing the brightest page in history. Holding aloft the Indian flag, unarmed they are struggling valiantly to found peace and bring succour to many a lacerated heart in unhappy Korea. Never in the human memory so few did so much against so many odds.

IT was a usual pre-winter morning in Korea on September 10. A thick blanket of mist stifled the earth on all sides. It was damp and cold when at 7-30 a small United Nations train of ten carriages, steamed and puffed, jolted and stopped at the war-battered station of Tongjong-ni within the Indian Camp in the demilitarized zone. The train had brought the first batch of North Korean Prisoners of War held by the U.N. Command which were to be handed over to the Indian troops of the Custodian Force.

A few station bells were rung to announce the arrival of the train. But the sound of these was soon drowned by a powerful roar of the prisoners. Beating time with their feet, the prisoners were chanting tunes in a lusty voice. The singing was organised. It would stop and begin again. Then there would be a pause and then a loud cry of slogans which would taper and mix with the rhythm of another song. Many of them were half hanging out of the carriage windows waving flags of the South. Also on their caps were tied white bands on which were prominently printed the national colours of South Korea.

They Came Singing

These prisoners disembarked in batches of twenty five and marched likewise under a U.N. guard with fixed bayonets. They sang and raised slogans; waved thier flags and some of them who had brought drums beat these loudly. They had to march for nearly a mile—a thin streak slowly moving against a dim skyline overhung with mist—before they reached the Prisoners of War enclosure where the U.N. guard handed them over to the Indian guard. The Indian guard which was completely unarmed escorted them to the gate of a compound within the enclosure.

In each enclosure there are six to eleven such compounds. Each of these is encircled by a double run of barbed wires and inside are fifteen to seventeen living tents. Each compound can accommodate 500 prisoners.

In batches of twenty-five the prisoners were ushered into the chicken run. One by one they were called out; their names checked and their finger prints taken.

Then they were led inside the compound where they were searched. Razor blades, scissors, knives, hammers and sticks were taken away from them. The searching over the prisoners were allowed to go into respective tents which are made to accommodate thirty men each.

The whole operation was conducted by Lieut. Colonel Ujjal Singh under the supervision of Brigadier R. S. Paintal who sat on a high watch tower giving orders in Hindi through a microphone.

Inside the compound at a corner was a table of the Indian Red Cross on either side of which were two poles from which the flags of India and the Red Cross Society fluttered in the breeze. Men and officers of the Indian Red Cross were busy distributing cups of water, tea and lozenges to the prisoners. This evoked a spontaneous praise.

In their broken English the prisoners said, "Indo-Number One". A Korean prisoner of war told me, "When we left the Koje Island prison camp we never expected this sort of treatment. We will co-operate with you as much as we can".

But it was not all peaceful. Present to watch the operation was an observer team of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteer Command.

Not So Peaceful

As prisoners passed in front of this team they made a scene. Indian officers and men did much to assuage the rising temper of the prisoners. Many a time the rowdy elements would surge forth in waves, raising angry slogans. They were handled with tact and care. No physical force was used against them.

Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteer sources claim that the incidents that occurred were pre-arranged, well planned and rehearsed in Koje Island and other U.N. POW holding camps. The sources also assert the presence of tutored Kuomintang and South Korean agents among the POWs.

With the allegations and counter allegations made by both sides, the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission is faced with a difficult task of assessing the real state of affairs in the POW enclosures, and at the same time of maintaining their strict neutrality and giving the maximum amount of individual freedom to each prisoner to exercise his right, of his own free will, to make up his mind as to whether he wants to be repatriated or not.

A message of welcome from Major General S. P. P. Thorat, G.O.C., Custodian Force, was read out to the prisoners by Brigadier R. S. Paintal, the Brigade Commander, and translated in Korean by an interpreter. In this message Major General Thorat told the prisoners that they were free to make their choice and advised them to believe like grown-ups avoiding voilence.

"You are soldiers, so are we. We are sure that you will behave like good soldiers," the message concluded.

Just when it seemed that the confusion had subsided there was a sudden outbreak like a storm after a lull. It was a little after twelve in the morning when approximately 450 prisoners had already been taken into their respective tents.

Trouble Begins

A whistle was blown by a prisoner as a signal. Responding to this, all the prisoners rushed out 'en masse', reaching the barbed wire fencing, some of them climbing it in an effort to jump out. Raising loud slogans, the angry mob hurled stones at the observer

(Continued on Page 15 Col. 4)

American P.O.W. Narrates His Life

Of Ordeal

INSIDE PRISONERS' CAMP IN N. KOREA

AMONG all the American prisoners repatriated by the North Korean and Chinese Communists under the Korean Armistice, few if any suffered longer at the hands of Red captors than the soldier who tells this story. Sgt. Eddie Davis, now 39 years old, was a captive in Korea for three years, one month and 12 days after fighting for just one week. He survived the infamous "death march" and many other horrors. All the days of his captivity, he says, were a "Red hell." This is his story as he told it to an International News Service reporter shortly after his return home.

When the North Korean Communists captured me on July 11, 1950, I was crouched hip deep in a shallow river whose muddy water was dyed red with the blood of a lot of my buddies.

It was 11 o'clock in the morning. I rember the time because it marked the beginning of three years, one month and 12 days of hell for me, which ended only when the Communists handed me back to the U.S. army on Aug. 23, 1953. Red hell, I guess you could call it.

On June 25, 1950, the North Korean Communists invaded the Republic of Korea. The war was on. The first we knew of it was when the Division was alerted, and July 1, the air force flew a whole battalion from our regiment to Korea to start fighting—just like that.

My battalion followed by sea. We landed at Pusan on July 4. On the dock, we shouldered our packs and headed north. By this time, I was a corporal, squad—leader in a 60-MM mortar section. We moved straight up to the lines.

RED WITH AMERICAN BLOOD

The first battalion was beat up bad. They had been in action everywhere since they got to Korea. The Reds outnumbered them overwhelmingly. Our mission was to rescue them, on the morning of July 10, we attacked. My section leader had a heart attack. They put me in charge of the section.

The North Koreans counter-attacked that night under cover of a thick fog. We got orders to pull back. The Communists flanked us on both sides. The fog helped them. We were outgunned and out-manned. We kept backing up until we were right in this river, at a place called Chochiwon, above Taegu.

The river was a trap. The Reds had perfect crossfire on it. They really moved our guys down. As I said, the river ran red with GI blood. The North Koreans moved in from every side. It was like being drowned under a human tidal wave, finally.

LIFE IS CHEAP

A North Korean Communist crossfire made a death trap of the little river into which my outfit was literally pushed by the Reds on the morning of July 11, 1950.

Some of my best buddies fell, riddled with enemy bullets, and I'll never know whether they drowned or bled to death first, crouched there, I kept firing my carbine until I was out of ammunition. I must have knocked off quite a few Communists. It would have been hard to miss at that range.

When the ammunition was gone, I hunched down, scooped a hole in the river bed with my hands, and buried the weapon. I remember that moment very well. **An infantryman learns to think of his shooting iron as a part of himself. Ti's tough to part with it. But I didn't want the Reds to get it.**

The crossfire didn't stop until the Reds were right on top of us. Life is cheap to them. Their machine guns probably slaughtered plenty of their own troops.

ARRESTED

The North Koreans, standing on the river bank a couple of paces from the place in which 30 or 40 of us were huddled—all of us with no way to fight back—aimed their rifles and motioned to us to scramble ashore.

First thing they did was to line us up, our hands reaching for the sky. They then stripped us of all our personal stuff—watches wallets, ligaret lighters, things like that. The watches and lighters they kept. The rest of the stuff, including our money, they threw into the bloody river.

I had quite a wad of dough. The last I saw of those good old U. S. dollar bills, they were floating down the river. But I didn't complain. I figured I wouldn't have been able to spend it, anyway.

The Communists tied our hands behind us with our own communications wire. Then they brought up machine guns and made us get on our knees. It looked like mass murder right there. I thought my number was up for sure. My Dad died while I was a prisoner of the Germans in World War II, and I figured I was going to be with him any second.

But something happened. The U.S. air force, trying desperately to help the ground forces, came over just then at treetop level and began straffing the place. That seemed to take the enemy's mind off the execution.

Before the planes made another pass, the Communists ordered us to stand up, then double-timed us to a big building, like a warehouse, a mile away. The place was Chochiwon, a little north of Taegu.

Our air force came back and peppered the whole vicinity, including the building. Afterward, a North Korean officer showed up. He must have had orders not to kill us, because the machine squad went away. They started marching us north.

AMERICAN PLANES' FAILURE

The sky was full of American Planes, so our guards kept us in the woods all day, and we marched by night. Many of the captured GIs had been woonded and were too weak to walk. The rest of us carried them.

The enemy gave us only a couple of dirty handfuls of rice and some scraps of dried fish. I couldn't eat it. You might say I was sick at heart and my appetite was gone. But you have to remember that we still had GIs chow in our systems.

It might seem hard to believe, but a man who has been well nourished can keep going for a week after he stops eating, without folding up.

We moved through Seoul, where they put us in a school building overnight. Our air force really blasted the town that night we kept going north after that, moving by night, hiding by day. We wound up at Pyongyang.

That was a horror march, all right, but it wasn't the "death march". That one came later, and I'll tell about it when I get to that point in my story.

The Communists started "interrogation" at Pyongyang. Probably the reason we hadn't been shot at Chochiwon was that they decided to keep us alive so their big boys would try to pay information out of us.

We were kept at Pyongyang about a month. We were beginning to get weaker physically. The dirt started to crust our bodies. My stomach was shrinking. I weighed around 150 pounds when I was captured. I went down to 85 pounds finally—but that story comes later on, too.

Up to then, our treatment had been brutal. I saw guys get their faces caved in with rifle butts because they were too weak to move fast enough to suit a guard. Most of us were sick with dysentery. But worse—much worse—was to come.

HELL BEGINS

Hell really started popping for GI prisoners in Korea at about the time General Douglas MacArthur cut behind the Red army with the amphibious operation at Inchon.

That was on Sept. 15, 1950. I had been a prisoner for two months and four days. We were penned up at Pyongyang. The Communists must have figured General Mac was going to overrun the place, because they moved us north.

The trip took three or four days, and if we were fed I don't remember it. They showed us into an old Japanese POW camp. We stayed there about a month, sleeping on narrow boards. We had no blankets, no place to wash, no medicine, nothing. All of us were filthy and scabby.

They kept us there about a month. We didn't know it at the time, but MacArthur was pushing northward toward the Yalu and the Communists had the jitters. They marched us across a mountain to a mud-hut village, then back again to Mompo.

DEATH MARCH

The "death march" was organized Oct. 31, 1950. With MacArthur putting the pressure on, all the North Korean regulars were needed at the front, and the Communists who had been guarding us were jerked to the firing line and replaced by what I guess was sort of a "home guard" outfit.

These miserable troops were under the command of a major, the most evil man I have ever known. He was middle-aged, snaggle-toothed, arrogant, and murderous. Later on, he was promoted to colonel. The only reason I can figure is that he killed a lot of Americans without wasting much before the march started, he "inspected" and sneered at us. We were a sorry looking lot—weak from dysentery, crawling with lice, smelly, whiskered, wearing the same summer uniforms we'd been captured in, foul and gummy now.

He said we were moving out and nobody would be left behind. The sick and wounded would have to be carried by the rest of us. That was kind of a grim joke, because nobody was really able bodied.

We started November 1. It was move or die. Before we had gone far, two GIs fell out—a couple of guys whose wounds hadn't healed. The major halted the column and ordered all our officers to report to him.

The major stood our officers up on a bank where we could see them. A Communist rifle squad fell in opposite them. He said: "I told you nobody was to fall out. Two of your men have disobeyed. Now I am going to have all of you officers shot, right here." What he said was translated for us by an interpreter.

That same interpreter ran up to the major, bowed low, and begged for the lives of the American officers. The major snarled. "All wright. I'll shoot just one this time." He pointed to an American lieutenant and screamed: "You!"

The lieutenant—he was just a kid—marched up and stood at attention. His hands were twitching but his jaw was firm. A North Korean soldier blindfolded him with a dirty rag. The major drew his pistol from its holster. He walked around behind the lieutenant, grinning, and shot him in the back of the head.

The column moved on. They left that boy's body right there where it fell. Maybe he was buried. I don't know. We had a name for the major after that. We called him "the tiger."

We were nine days on the death march. "The tiger" had a good system for killing us off. He wouldn't let us eat. There was crow, all right. But it was just lost motion for the North Korean home guards to lay it down in front of us "The tiger" made us march off and leave it in the road.

All of us were getting sicker and weaker. What he was trying to do, I guess, was to starve us to death. He must have had orders to save his ammunition.

wounded. When guys got too weak

We tried to carry the sick and to do any carrying, they were ordered to lay the sick man down and double time on to catch up with the column. We'd hear a shot, another dead GI. I counted 90 who died that way in one day.

"The tiger" did a good job; a good, Communist job. There were 737 of us when we started from Mompo. Less than 200 of us lived to reach the place where I spent the rest of the war—camp No. 3, the toughest POW pen the reds had, the place they filled with the "reactionaries" who refused to go along with the Communists line.

Like everybody else, I figured every day on that march would be my last.

We were up in the extreme northern part of Korea, where the winters are frozen, bone-chilling misery. Men froze to death every night. We were quartered in Korean mud shacks. No heat. Food? What they called "maize balls"—chicken feed, maybe once a day. You ate like an animal, holding the stuff in hands like claws. Hands that hadn't known soap for months. Every inch of your body crawling with lice.

That's how it was when the Chinese Communists, who were in the war by this tme, took us over.

On Christmas Day, 1952, the Chinese officer in charge of camp No. 3 had us fall in and read a message which he said was from Gen. Dean, sending greetings to all his fellow prisoners. We thought it was a phony.

That was the fourth Christmas Day I had spent in a prison camp—the third in Korea. The first was in World War II, when I was captured by the Germans during the battle of the Bulge on December 19, 1944.

ARMISTICE SIGNED

I think the Chinese Reds were getting sick of the Korean war long before the Armistice was signed. The prison camp commander made me report to him one day and ordered me to sign a letter to the United Nations saying I wanted "peace."

I told him: "Why there wouldn't be any sense in my signing that thing. The people at the United Nations don't know me from Adam."

The day the armistice was signed, the camp commander lined us up and told us the war was over, discipline was so strict that nobody cheered. Anyway, it was hard to believe.

I had been a prisoner of the Communists a long time. So long, in fact, that during the time I was a POW my kid brother, Louis, was drafted served overseas in Germany, finished his hitch, and was honourably discharged.

Now that it's over, I'm going to stay in the army. I love my country, and I try all the way through, and I figure that wearing the uniform and doing what I can as a soldier is as good a way to show it as any.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, Secretary of State of U.S., congratulating Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit on her election to the Presidentship of U. N. General Assembly.

Story Of Brain-Washing And Confessions

Saarland Holds Key To Peace In Europe

RACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY FOR ITS CONTROL

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

UNLESS the future of the 900 square miles, constituting the Saarland, is satisfactorily decided there will be no Franco-German accord. Indeed, the peace of Europe will always be in peril.

Dr. Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, has invited France to resume talks on the future of the Saar. The result of these talks will be discussed at an European conference at which besides France and Germany, Britain, U.S.A., Italy, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg and the Saarland will be represented. There is at present a plan for a 50-year European control of this valuable steel and coal territory. But it has yet to be accepted by the parties concerned.

The Saar lies between Loraine, the Palatinate, the Rhineland and Luxemburg. It has rich coal deposits. That has made it the coveted object of France and Germany for hundreds of years till 1835, French influence was paramount in the region. Since then it has been largely German. Indeed, in the last two world wars the Saarlanders fought with the German army against the French. This was not surprising for the Saarlanders have many ties of religion and culture with Germans.

Under Trusteeship

After the First World War the Saar was placed under a Trusteeship Committee of the League of Nations till 1935 when the people were to decide their future under a plebiscite. They could join either France or Germany or retain their trusteeship status. When the plebiscite took place about 91 per cent of people chose a merger with Germany, though that meant severance from Lorraine with which its economy is closely linked. For while the Saar produces coal Lorraine produces iron. Then came the war, causing great suffering to the people. About the eight of the population found themselves in prisoners of war camps and thousands died or were maimed.

At the end of the war the Saar became part of the French occupation zone. France helped the people with food and other necessities of life and tried to win over the Saarlanders by understanding and friendship. In 1947 a constitution was drawn up giving the people a measure of autonomy and replacing the French military Government by High Commission. It also provided for an economic marriage between the Saar and Lorraine.

First General Election

A general election was held to okay the constitution and elect a Government that would take over the administration of the country. As the result of the election the Catholic People's Party (CVP) and the Social Democratic Party, which were in favour of economic union with France and the constitution, obtained 51 per cent and 33 per cent of votes respectively. As the result of this the two parties received 45 seats in a House of 50.

The Democratic Party of the Saar (DPS), which advocated complete union with Germany, got only 7.5 per cent of votes and received three seats. The Communist Party (KPS), which was in favour of neither the economic union with France nor the constitution polled 8.5 per cent and got two seats. The Free List Party, which wanted complete merger with France, received no votes. A coalition Government, without the Communists, was formed. But in 1951 two Socialist Democrats resigned from the coalition and a new Government was formed with the members of the Christian People'e Party.

There was another General Election in 1952. But before the election took place pro-German parties were banned. This naturally caused an uproar in Germany, which has never ceased to regard the Saar, as its own territory, and Bonn Bundestag of Germany (Lower House), passed a resolution, calling upon the Saarlanders, to show their disapproval by either abstaining from voting or by spoiling the ballot papers. But not more than 24 per cent of votes cast were invalid. The Catholic Party, which has been running the country with the co-operation of the French, secured 55 per cent of the valid votes. Herr Hoffman, the leader of the Catholic party, formed a coalition government, with the main object of protecting the interests of the Saarlanders and fostering Franco-German friendship so that the future of the Saar may be decided in a manner acceptable to both Germany and France.

Future Of Saar

There is little doubt that the Saarlanders are Germans, and many of them would like a reunion with the Fatherland. But there is the question of butter and bread. The association with France has been of great economic benefit to the midget republic. There is also the natural economic union of the Saar coal with Lorraine iron. The advantages this brings cannot be easily brushed aside.

There is a plan that the Saar should be placed under a European Committee for fifty years. The plan may not fructify. The last Bundestag passed a resolution, demanding the restoration of the Saar to Germany. There is no reason to believe that the Germans are likely to give up their demand. But Dr. Adenauer when he meets M. Bidault in the near future, may be able to make concession to the French.

Dr. S. K. Muranjan of Sydenham college, Bombay ,was given a hearty send-off at the Santa Cruz aerodrome when he left for the U.S., where he will conduct seminars in Banking in the Universities of New York, Texas and Indiana.

Red Underground Upsets U. S. Senators

WASHINGTON, (INS).

SENATE investigators said recently that Communists are flooding America with tons of propaganda while readying secret US printing plants to continue their campaign in case of war.

In making public the testimony on which it based its charge, the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee called upon Congress to close legal loopholes enabling these conditions to exist.

The inquiry was conducted by a special sub-committee unit headed by Sen. Herman Welker (R) Idaho, who declared: "Many thousands of dollars must have been spent on equipment for the secret Communist printing plants and there is strong evidence that the financing was supplied, almost wholly, from Moscow and through the diplomatic agencies of the Soviet satellites."

PRINTING EQUIPMENT

Witnesses told Welker's unit that printing equipment to be used in case of a U.S.A.-Russian war had been set up in or near Chapel Hill, N.C.; New York; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Alameda County, Calif.; and Birmingham, Ala.

Other witnesses, identified in connection with the printing facilities, refused on grounds of possible self-incrimination to testify on the subject or on charges of Communist affiliations.

Welker said the testimony showed that "local Communist units everywhere have their own mimeographs spewing out attacks on the American way of life."

In addition, he said, the Reds "have spent thousands of dollars in buying printing equipment ranging all the way from linotypes and cylinder presses, offset presses and photographic equipment, to mimeograph machines and other types of duplicating devices which have been hidden away for future needs."

Testimony

As evidence, he pointed to the following testimony: 1. Admitted ex-Communist Paul Crouch said printing facilities for underground propaganda were established about 1935 by Communists in the rear of a bookstore at Chapel Hill, N.C., across the street from North Carolina University's campus. Mr. and Mrs. Milton, A Abernethy, described by Crouch as the store's proprietors, refused to confirm or deny his charge, invoking the guarantee of the Constitution's fifth amendment against self-incrimination.

2. John Lautner, a former top Communist functionary, and Miss Stephanie Horvath, former underground agent for the New York Police Department, said similar apparatus was set up in the nation's largest city. Some of it, they said, was located and operated in the American Labour Party's headquarters.

Underground Plant

3. Former FBI undercover agent Matt Cvetic said Pittsburgh Red leaders, including Steve Nelson and Bill Albertson, made provision for similar underground equipment in western Pennsylvania.

4. Crouch said Communists in Alameda County, Calif., has "an elaborate underground apparatus insofar as printing equipment was concerned" when he became a party organizer there in 1941.

5. Crouch also testified that the Communist Party planned to use the small rural newspaper plant of an editor named Sam Hall, 50 miles east of Birmingham, to publish Communist literature under such conditions as a war between America and the Soviet Union or illegal existence for any purpose. He said Hall was a dues-paying Communist.

In other testimony, the Senators were told that the Superior Pring Shop, in Washington, was owned by Communists and printed material for the U.S. Communist Party, as well as for Iron Curtain embassies while occasionally doing small jobs as a subcontractor for the U.S. Government Printing Office.

To combat the secret printing establishments, the Senators recommended that an organization listed as subversive by the Attorney-General be required to register "all equipment for the printing or publication of any printed matter."

The group also proposed that "every diplomatic or consular officer of a foreign government who is engaged in the preparation or dissemination of political propaganda" be required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

INDIAN CUSTODIAN FORCE AT WORK

(Continued from Page 13 Col. 5)

team which was quickly removed to a distance under the protection of Indian troops.

To meet this violence our men of the Dogra Regiment, commanded by Lt.-Col. Hazari, who were only a handful in number and completely unarmed, went to the fencing persuading the prisoners *to go back and pushing them to their respective tents. Once again no weapons or force was used* against the prisoners. It took more than ten minutes to control the situation.

Throughout this time men and officers of the Indian Custodian Force, including Brigadier Gurbaksh Singh, Deputy Force Commander and Brigadier R. S. Paintal, the Brigade Commander, acted with the utmost patience and exhibited the highest form of gallantry.

But the prisoners were sternly warned that any recurrence of such an outburst would not be tolerated and would be met with firmly. Lt.-Gen. K. S. Thimayya, Chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and Maj-Gen. S. P. P. Thorate, arrived on the scene and helped in calming down the prisoners.

Out of the first batch of non-repatriate prisoners taken in on the first day nine men wished to be repatriated to their homeland in the Korean People's Republic. It was rough going for these. They were kicked and boxed by their companions whom they were leaving. Two of these ran out flinging away their caps and tearing South Korean colours pinned on their arm sleeves. All of them were quickly segregated from the rest and kept in a separate camp where they were interviewed by the members of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

They Left Sobbing

Five days later, on September 15, these nine prisoners were repatriated to the Korean People's Republic. A large crowd of representatives of the Korean Peoples Republic and Chinese Peoples Volunteer Command together with half a dozen girls of the Korean Peoples Red Cross, who were dressed in immaculate white uniforms, were present to receive them who, *overcome with emotion, wept and sobbed like children.*

Lt. Col. Ujjal Singh handed over the prisoners and their documents on behalf of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, the representatives of which were also present to witness the handing over. As the returnees were led into a camp where they were given cigarettes by the Korean Peoples' Red Cross girls, there was long and loud clapping.

On September 11, came the first batch of Chinese non-repatriate prisoners of war held by the U.N. Command. They were brought in heavy U.N. Army trucks from which waved big flags of Kuomintang China. Dressed in white vests on which were printed the Kuomintang Colours, the prisoners had badges on their left arms with the inscription in English "Want free Back to Taiwan or die". Some of them carried pictures of Chiang Kai Sheik.

Waving their flags, singing songs and carrying their personal belongings which ranged from rolled up blankets and haversacks to scrolls of painting and instruments of music and also included a dog, a cat, a pup and a chicken which chirped and kept popping in and out of a tin container, these prisoners marched into their enclosures in rows of five, five deep.

Each day two thousand to two thousand five hundred prisoners were taken into our custody. By September 25 all the non-repatriate prisoners numbering a total of 22,592 Koreans and Chinese held by the U.N. Command plus 359 prisoners held by the Korean Peoples Army and the Chinese Peoples Volunteer Command were delivered for safe keeping to the Indian Custodian Force.

"OUR INDIA"

The Oxford University Press have the proud privilege to announce the forthcoming publication of 'Our India'-1953—a new edition of 'Our India' by Minoo Masani. 'Our India'—1953 tells the story of a New India in which great changes have taken place during the brief period of thirteen years since this book was first published. The author in his Preface to the new book says "Our India may claim that it has played a small part as a pioneer in making India planning-minded and in preparing the way for the Five-Year Plan on which the country is now launched. The dream of yesteryear is thus on the way to becoming reality. The original book was mainly about the future; the new book shows that the present has to a certain extent caught up with the future. What a lot, however, remains to be done!'

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

Swim Contest

The numerous obstacles and hurdles that the Million Dollar Mermaid—Murphy Radio sponsored swimming contest has had to overcome will only be brought to light after the contest is held, but the show must go on and all arrangements have now been completed by styling the show as an invitation meet.

The contest will be held for 3 days—October 29, 30 and 31, at 6 p.m. each day at the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Swimming Pool at Cadell Road, Shivaji Park with competitors from Hyderabad, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Poona, Bombay, Madras, Delhi (Rajputana Rifles) taking part.

The Bombay State Aquatic Association will conduct the proceedings and they have received the blessings of the Swimming Federation of India. It is made absolutely clear that this is not an All-India meet, but an invitation tournament. The proceeds of the meet will be donated to the Crippled Children Orthopaedic Hospital at Mahalaxmi.

Due to the generous support the cause of crippled children expects, the sponsors have spared no pains in bringing home to the public the truth about the contest. On Wednesday evening, the Bombay State Aquatic Association met and approved of the final details.

The entries of Delhi and Bengal are still awaited and Bombay will have the honour of seeing quite a feast of water tricks and spurts at the Olympic Pool which has been so kindly lent for the occasion by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Tickets for the meet priced at Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Re. 1 are available at the Childrens Orthopaedic Hospital, Mahalaxmi and at the MGMO Pool.

Still Burning

India Culture League have wrested the IFA Shield from Bengal's grip. But it took them a protest, hard earned one at that, to bring the soccer authorities of Bengal to arrive at a decision.

Bengal's soccer has been in a state of turmoil all these years. How often have we heard of incidents of rowdyism on a football field that now Bengal's soccer is virtually controlled by the strong arm of the law—the police.

That Bengal's soccer has arrived at this disgraceful stage is the fault of those who year in and year out have continued to hold office—the monopoly of a few. There should be a 'white wash' of the 'controlling room' of Bengal soccer.

Though the IFA have decided to suspend the two Pakistani players, Fakhri and Niaz for playing for East Bengal without thier home association removing their ban, the suspended club wants to throw dust in the eyes of Bengal's high ups by challenging the validity of the their decision. They are out for trouble and I would be rather suspicious of happenings there because the IFA refuse to part with the Shield to ICL.

If by a long shot the IFA authorities decided to revise their decision, I would feel they have no backbone, but it is going to be a hot-bed for them to bow down to a club, whatever be its position.

Bengal's soccer reputation has suffered a slur, because of one solitary club. The world knows about the incident and the shabby mode in which the decision was arrived at. Few upcountry sides would make the trip to Calcutta for the IFA, if they are to receive such treatment.

The latest news has it that East Bengal are now burning both ends. They are in fear a conflagration. The IFA have asked them to show cause why further action should not be taken against them for not fulfilling their tour agreement with the Danish Football Association. Also for taking the team to Russia without the IFA or the A-IFF permission. Then their secretary, Mr. Guha, for his antagonistic and rude behaviour.

The IFA would do well to meet out a drastic punishment because clubs and players must be taught discipline at all costs.

Poor Response

The Commonwealth Cricket team played their first match of the tour in Bombay, the 'urbs prima in Indis,' but was there a favourable response from our sporting public?

Not by any luck did the CCI receive ample support despite the fact that the rates of admission were kept rather low. There were a sprinkling of people here and there and even the colourful club house was deserted.

The sporting public have now grown tired of seeing putrid cricket. Putrid, I must say, because the rate of scoring was ridiculously slow. The visitors may have been excused because they had arrived only the day before; but in a three day game was there any question of risks. The visitors performance was creditable. Barrick's 96, was indeed a fine debut; Meuleman and Subba Row created a favourable impression, but Worrell pleased by responding favourably to what the crowd expected. They came on Sunday to specially see the 'great maestro', Worrell in action. His 76 was, indeed, glorious.

Mankad, of course, stole bowling honours and there is little doubt whether the tourists will be able to master his attack on any wicket. Mankad bowls with ideas behind each swing of his arm.

The tourists have been quite happy about their tour prospects and have been full of praise for the hospitality shown by Bombay's sporting public. Worrell and Ramadhin were seen all over renewing old acquaintances. Let us wish all of them the best.

The Board of Control caused quite a breeze when they appointed young Polly Umrigar to skipper the Indian XI in the first Test. Youngsters are going to have a bigger say in defence of India's cricketing honours.

With the appointment of Umrigar, the Board has announced that a different captain will be chosen for the subsequent Tests, but one of these may be open for selection again.

Lala Amarnath is again in the news. Lala did not turn up for the Cricket Club fixture against the Commonwealth team for a reason few expected. He said he received no intimation, though, of course, he read press reports about his being included in the CCI side. The colourful Lala is taking up the matter with the CCI authorities.

The Rovers Cup

The Rovers Cup Football tournament is now in its concluding stage. Hyderabad Police, the holders are now fighting for the right to contest the final for the fourth year in a row, but the redoubtable Mahommedan Sporting of Calcutta have created a block. They held the Policemen to a goalless draw in the first semi-final.

On the other hand Bangalore Muslims have reached the semi-final with Burmah-Shell. Both these teams have had difficult work to do, but then there is more credit this way. Their victories have been hard-earned.

Bangalore Muslims conquered Calcutta's strong outfit, Mohun Bagan in the quarter-final due entirely to their splendid speed and short passing accuracy.

Shell on the other hand, disposed of Pakistan Raiders and caused a major surprise to the WIFA's finances by deleting the soccer idols of Bombay, India Culture League. The recently returned Calcutta, IFA Shield heroes, seem to be completely off-colour. There was no punch or life in their performances; their earlier victories were over sides like Maharashtra, a Bombay Schools' XI and when opposition came, they fell.

The reason for this I'm told is physical. Each one has suffered injuries somehow. Thomas and Parab had urged upon their team that they be left out, but the other members insisted that they play.

If the Rovers Cup of 1953 is to be remembered for some incidents, the Schools performance will never be forgotten. Here are 11 players who know their soccer like their lessons in the book. They play the orthodox type of game and open out to a speedy game.

Being young they are unable to play the full length of time. They will only stand half time. But here is material worth the moulding and the WIFA would do well to put them under their guidance. Horace Abraham their skipper is bound to become a good marksman; he has ideas, while Eoving A. Gabriel is indeed, a hardworking inner.

Each and every player did his part creditably and the senior teams were taught an object lesson in combined workmanship.

The Quadrangular

The Quadrangular Football tournament starts on October 22 at Rangoon, but already the schedule seems to be going agog with Pakistan asking for a postponement in their match against India. By the by, India and Pakistan are joint holders of the trophy.

Ceylon will meet India first. The tournament is played on a league basis and the hope of India gaining honours seems to be bright. However, a state of anxiety prevails with news that four of the players have suffered injuries.

Bombay's Middlecoat has had to cry off for various reasons. First, it was said that his arm injury was the cause and that was the reason why he didn't assist Shell in the Rovers Cup, but later on, it was learnt that official leave trouble had developed.

It is time that our sports loving organisations or private enterprises make up their minds to indulge in games wholeheartedly or not at all. Strange it is that a man can be spared for his own club, but not for his state side and still stranger is it that he cannot be spared to wear his country's colours.

The coaching of the Indian team by the official coach S. Rahim of Hyderabad seems to have gone by noughts and crosses. Some were injured, some did not arrive in time, while others who were playing in the Rovers Cup were feeling unsafe.

Tragedy is bound to dog India's footsteps in Sports because our work is always half done. Nothing seems to be taken seriously. Why blame the players, if discipline is not maintained; why blame clubs, if the States treat them so leniently.

Recognition

The recognition of C. S. A. Swami as an official referee and his appointment as coach to India's team for the Quadrangular speaks volumes for this truly great sportsman. Remember the Berlin Olympiad and C. S. A.'s famous Marathon run. But good C.S.A. remembers Hitler! Honour has been bestowed where it was deserved!

Tairsee Coaching

The Tairsee Coaching Cricket scheme was put into operation on Wednesday, October 14 when 22 boys turned up at the Hindu Gymkhana nets. Coach Homi Vajifdar gave them a fundamental talk on the need for discipline, both at coaching classes and on the field of play. He then developed the finer points of the game. Again, youngsters have been ground in the need for discipline, that is lacking on our sports arenas of today.

Defeatism

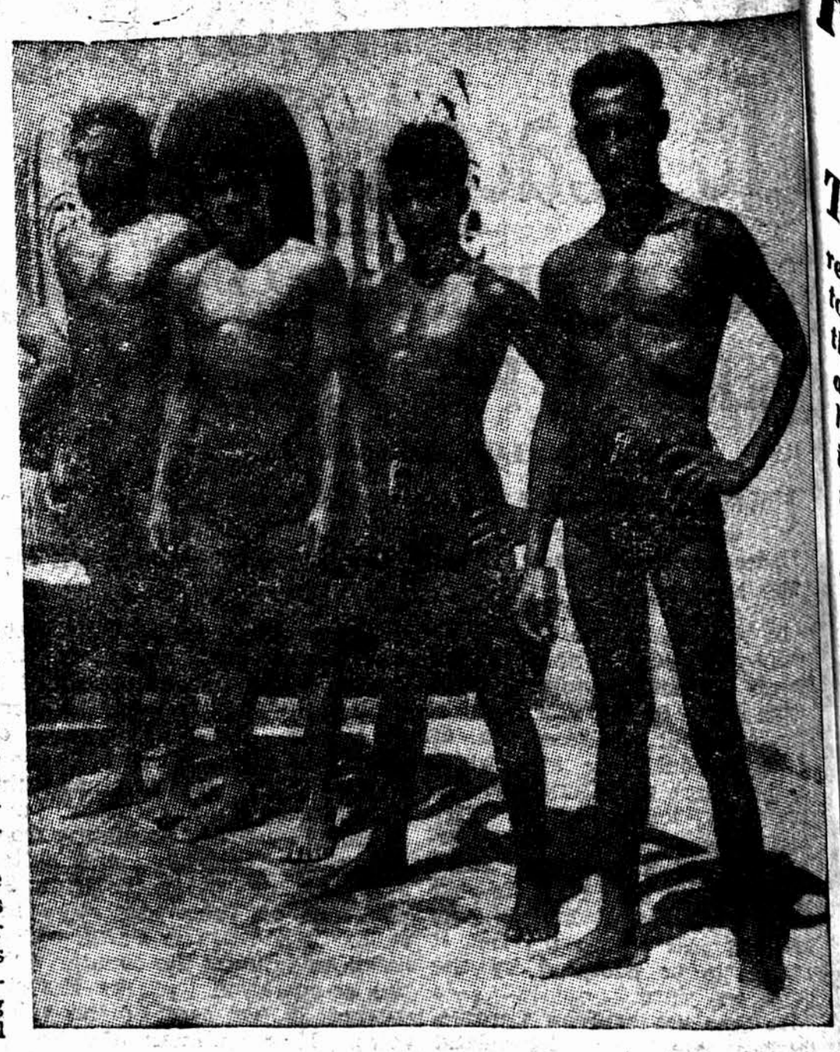
Wherever a sportscribe meets his friends or readers now-a-days he is confronted with the question. By how many goals were the Indian women's hockey team beaten today?

I suppose these people expected too much and are disappointed. They should know that we are playing on foreign soil; under conditions absolutely different and against stronger and more robust teams. The margin of defeat does not count. It's playing the game that makes all the difference!

Creditable

The performance of yet another youngster against the Commonwealth Cricketers is news. Borde, 16 year old schoolboy has distinguished himself by capturing 5 wickets for 62 runs.

Sub Area Swimmers



The Artillery Centre of Deolali won the Bombay sub-area Swimming Championship held at the P. M. Hindu Baths recently. Picture shows some of the winners (left to right):— Gunner Gian Singh, (200 m. breast stroke); Gunner Bijaynarayan Singh (400 metres freestyle and 1500 medley relay); M. Raju (Diving); Boy Dilip Kumar (100 metres freestyle for Boys).

They Shelled Them Out

Burmah-Shell, playing quit e a sober game, caused the surprise defeat of India Culture League in the quarter-final of the Rovers Cup Football Tournament. Picture shows T. LeFebour, Shell's custodian saving one from Saxby; Ben and Poonawalla look on anxiously.

Matunga Invitation Tourney

RAMACHANDRA SAPRE WINS BY A NARROW MARGIN

THIS year's Matunga Invitation Chess Tournament resulted in an outright victory for Ramachandra Sapre the Bombay State Champion as against last year when he had to be content with sharing the first place with Balwantrao Alurkar.

Some of the players participating in the Invitation Tournament:— (L to R) Ramchandra Sapre, D. P. Ratnagar, M. K. Gavande, B. D. Alurkar, V. K. Kelkar, D. Chowdhary, S. M. Muzumdar, V. D. Gangal.

Sapre was ahead of Alurkar by only half a point. Manoranjan Rao finished third and the wide margin between him and Alurkar shows that Rao was not quite upto the mark in a strong field. His performance in the coming state championship should finally prove whether he stands against these two leaders.

Manohar Gavande was relegated to the fifth place as against his last year's third place while S. M. Muzumdar has been able to win a creditable fourth place.

The individual scores were as follows:—R. B. Sapre 9½, B. D. Alurkar 9, M. M. Rao 6½, S. M. Muzumadr 6, M. K. Gavande 5½, Dr. J. G. da Cunha 4, D. Chowdhary 3½, V. K. Kelkar 3, D. P. Ratnagar 3, V. D. Gangal 3, P. S. Gupte 2.

Nimzo-Indian Defence

The following game is from this year's Paignton Premier Tournament between the winner R. G. Wade and Paffley. T. H. Taylor gave a good account of himself and had the chance of winning the first place as he had the better game against Wade in the last round, but did not. Milner-Barryonel again did not reach the top but gave a good display of imaginative and aggressive chess.

WHITE:—Wade
BLACK:—Paffley

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, B-Kt5; 4. B-Kt5 (*1), P-KR3; 5. B-R4, P-B4; 6. P-Q5, BXKt ch. (*2); 7. PXB, P-Q3; 8. P-B3 P-K4; 9. P-K3, Q-R4; 10. Q-Kt3, QKt-Q2; 11. B-Q3, CasPXP, Kt-K4; 14. BXKt, KtxB ch; tles; 12. Kt-R3, P-K5 (*3); 13. 15. K-Q2, BXKt; 16. KXKt (*4), B-Q2; 17. QXP, B-R5; 18. Q-K7, Q-R3; 19. BXP (*5), KXB; 20. KR-KB1, QR-K1; 21. Q-B1 ch. K-R2, 22. Q-B5ch, K-R1; 23. R-B4, R-K4; 24. Q-B6 ch, K-R2; 25. R-Kt4 (*6), R-Kt4; 26. RXR, PXR; 27. Q-B5 ch; K-R1; 28. Q-B6 ch, K-R2; 29. P-KR4 (*7), P-Kt5; 30. Q-B5 ch, K-R3; 31. Q-Kt5 ch, K-R2; 32. Q-R5 ch, K-Kt2; 33. QX KtP ch, K-R2; 34. Q-R5 ch, K-Kt2; 35. Q-Kt5 ch, K-R2; 36. R-KB1, P-B3 (*8); 37. Q-R5, K-Kt2; 38. Q-Kt4 ch, K-B2 (*9); 39. Q-K6 ch, K-Kt2; 40. P-K5 (*10), Q-Kt2; 41. PXP ch, K-R1; 42. P-B7, K-Kt2; 43. Q-B6 ch, K-R2; 44. P-R5 and Black resigned.

Comments

(*1) As played by Wade in his match against Fairhurst. The move is unusual though not new.

(*2) Preferable is 6....P-Q3; maintaining the pin, and allowing for play in the centre.

(*3) A vacating sacrifice to get his pieces into play.

(*4) A unique position with the White Pawns surrounding their King.

(*5) An excellent positional sacrifice, justified by the fact that Black's Q and B are cut off from the K-side.

(*6) White must be on the watch against the threat....B-Kt6.

(*7) If now 29....B-Kt6; 30. PxP, BxP ch; 31. K-Q2 and Black wins by R-R1 ch.

(*8) Mere 36....B-B7ch; 37 KxB, QxP ch; does not help as after 38. K-Q3, the White King is safe.

(*9) If the King moves to the Rook file, White wins by 39. R-B5, B-B7 ch; 40. K-Q2 with mate to follow.

(*10) A final brilliancy. If 40.... BPxP; 41. Q-K7 ch etc.

Slav Defence

Zhukovitzky plays masterly chess to subdue his rival in the following game played in Kiev in 1936. It has an interesting opening and fascinating mid-game complications.

WHITE: S. Zhukovitzky.
BLACK: A. Poliak.

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-QB3; 3. Kt-KB3, Kt-B3; 4. Kt-B3, PxP; 5. P-QR4, B-B4; 6. P-K3 (*1), P-K3; 7. BxP, QKt-Q2 (*2); 8. Castles, P-B4; 9. Q-K2 (*3), PxP; 10. KtxP, B-KKt5; 11. P-B3, B-R4; 12. R-Q1, B-B4 (*4); 13. BxP,; 14. KtxP, Q-B1 (*5); 15. KtxP ch, K-B1 (*6); 16. KtxB, KtxKt; 17. P-QKt4 (*7); BxP; 18. Q-Kt5' QxKt (*8; 19. B-Q2, QxB (*9); 20. RxQ, BxR; 21. QxKt (Q7), BxP ch, 22. K-B1 (*10), Kt-Kt2; 23. R-Kt1, P-Kt3; 24. Q-Q6 ch. (*11), K-B2; 25. Q-Q5 ch, K-B3; 26. R-K1 (*12), QR-K1; 27. RxB, RxR; 28. Q-Q4 ch, R-K4; 29. P-B4, R-K1; 30. P-Kt4, P-KR4; 31. P-R3 (*13), PxP; 32. PxP, R-K2; 33. K-B2, Kt-K1; 34. K-B3 (*14), Kt-B2 (*15); 35. P-Kt5 ch (*16), K-Kt3; 36. PxR and Black resigned.

Comments

(*1) White selects a quiet continuation. A good alternative, and one that keeps Black under pressure, is 6. Kt-K5, QKt-Q2; 7. KtxP (B4), Q-B2; 8. P-KKt3, P-K4; 9. PxP, KtxP; 10. B-B4, Kt (B3)-Q2; 11. B-Kt2.

(*2) More energetic is 7..... B-QKt5 preventing P-K4 for some time.

(*3) White threatens to advance his King Pawn.

(*4) Now White begins a delightful combination, bristling with surprise moves.

(*5) On 14.....Q-K2, White would probably continue 15. Kt-B7 ch, K-B2; 16. P-KKt4 (Stronger than 16. KtxR, Kt-K4), B-KKt3; 17. Q-B4 ch with a winning game.

(*6) If 15.....K-B2; 16. KtxB, KtxKt; 17. RxKt ch. QxR; 18. Q-B4 ch, followed by 19. QxB.

(*7) A Pawn sacrifice which can hardly be refused. If now 17.... B-K2; 18. B-Kt2 gives White a powerful attacking position. If Black accepts the Pawn, White's Queen move in reply threatens everything on the board.

(*8) On 18....BxKt White wins easily with 19. B-R3 ch, K-Kt1; 20. Q-Q5 ch (better than 20. RxKt, QxR; 21. QxQ, BxR;), K-Kt2; 21. Q-Kt5 ch, K-B2; 22. QxKt ch.

Loses Queen

(*9) Black must give up his Queen, as any other Queen move (including 19.....QxR) loses by 20. BxB ch—Black's King being so much exposed.

(*10) Black is actually ahead in material, but his pieces are scattered and disorganised. He must do something too about White's threat of winning a piece by 23 Q-B5 ch. 22....KtB3 will not do as 23. Q-K6, B-Kt4 (23....B-Q5; 24. Q-Q3 ch); 24. P-B4, B-R5; 25. P-Kt3 wins the Bishop.

Well-Timed Checks

(*11) Black's King is driven out into the open. In contrast to the amateur's useless checks which drive the King to safety and the spectators to despair, are the well-timed checks of the master.

(*12) The attacked Bishop must not move. If 26.... B-B4; 27. R-K4 followed by 28. R-B4 ch wins. If 26.... B-Kt4; 27. P-R4, BxP; 28. Q-Q4 ch and the king cannot protect both the pieces. Finally if 26.... B-R3; 27. Q-Q6 ch, K-Kt4; 28. P-R4 ch, K-R4; 29. R-K5 ch mates quickly.

Zugzwang

(*13) White's aim is to make Black run out of moves; the said state where one is compelled to move, and can not. In one word—Zugzwang.

(*14) Now we see White's plan. He intends 35. PxR ch, and if 35. PxR ch, RxP; 36. K-B4, then the newly pinned Rook.

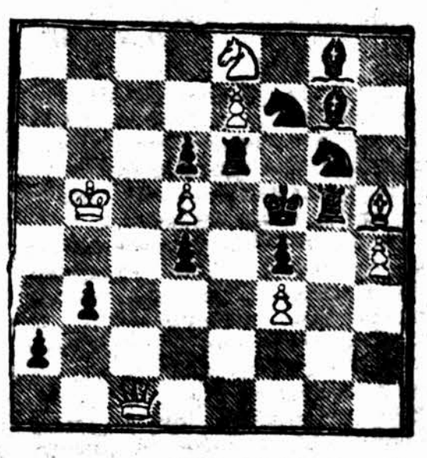
(*15) Black has a clever counter-plan. If White plays hurriedly 35. PxA ch, RxP; 36. K-B4, then 36.... Kt-K3 ch and Black wins the Queen.

(*16) The check is nicely timed and there is no good reply. If now 35.... K-B4, 36. PxR, RxP (36.... KxP; 37. Q-Kt4 ch, K-R3; 38. Q-R4 ch, wins the Rook, or 36.... Kt-K3; 37. Q-K4 ch, KxP: 38. Q-Kt4 ch, K-R3; 39. Q-R4 ch, again wins the Room.); 37. Q-B4 ch, K-K3; 38. P-Kt6, R-KB4; 39. QxR ch and White gets a new Queen.

—Bhalchandra V. Khare

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 57
BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 56 Keymove:—Kt-Q6.

Pinza A Colt Bought On A Mere Hunch

NO one could call the greensleeves Stakes an important race. When it was run at three o'clock at Hurst Park few people took much notice of a Bay Colt who was in it.

It was his race. His owner, Millionaire Sir Victor Sassoon, noted that he seemed edgy at the start and was soon behind. He came nowhere.

The experts were not enthusiastic either. They put down in their notebooks: "Nice colt. Bit backward. Progress at finish".

That was in July last year. Eleven months later the same colt, a rolling-eyed bay bundle of extraordinary acceleration, drew away from the Queen's horse Aureole and thundered past the post at Epsom in the most spectacular Derby win since the war.

PINZA, THE GREATEST HORSE GORDON RICHARDS HAS EVER RIDDEN, HAD SET THE SEAL ON HIS CAREER.

Pinza is only three years old today. And for the first two years of his life he impressed no one particularly the short, shrewded racing men who were born to spot winners.

BEFORE BIRTH

The first man who had anything to do with Pinza was Fred Darling, perhaps the most famous trainer of them all, who died three days after the horse won this year's Derby. He bought him before he was born.

Three years ago Fred Darling then aged 66 as a sick man.

He had to leave the Beckhampton racing stables which had been his life, and where he had trained seven Derby winners, and go to the warmer climate of Kenya.

While in Africa he followed a mare called Pasqua. He knew a lot about her breed. Her father was the famous Manna, Derby winner in 1925.

Pasqua was in foal to Chanteur II when Darling bought her through his agents for £2,100. When he returned from Kenya he did not like the look of his purchase at all.

SHE WAS DRAWN AND DISPIRITED SHE LOOKED LIKE THE MOTHER OF A CABHORSE. HE DECIDED TO SELL HER. BUT BEFORE HE DID SO, ON FEBRUARY 2, 1950, SHE GAVE BIRTH TO A FOAL. THIS FOAL WAS LATER CALLED PINZA AFTER THE ITALIAN TENOR, BECAUSE HIS FATHER'S NAME WAS CHANTEUR.

Pasqua and her foal went to Darling's Blacklands Stud, just off the Bath Road near Calne in Wiltshire.

His mother was sold to an Argentine owner for 500 guineas, and Pinza took his place in a big barn with four other foals. Looking after him like an affectionate aunt was 44-year-old Sam Summer, the stud manager.

NOT IN FAVOUR

But many people who saw the colt in his first two years decided four things about him, none of them in his favour.

THE HORSE WAS GREEDY. HE began to take more than his fair share of the food in the barn. Says Sam: "I had to hold him away from the magner for ten minutes while the other foals and yearlings got off to a good start. Then I'd let Pinza have a go."

Fred Darling wrote from Africa as though he had second sight, and said: "I know you are keeping an eye on Pasqua's foal and not letting him get too fat:"

THE HORSE WAS AWKWARD. He would get up like a cow hinquarters first, Sam Sumuer personally get up. forelegs first. like all wel-get up forelegs first, like all well-mannered your horses

THE HORSE WAS COMMON. When race men use this word it means just about the same as when it is applied to human beings, expect with horses it is only a comment on their physical characteristics.

'TOO COARSE'

It meant that Pinza lacked refinement, the fine-drawn frame of the classic racehorse. "I never shared that view," says Sam "I say looks aren't always everything".

THE MOMENT

He was ,taught right and left turns on a long rein. Then a blanket was put on his back to get him used to the weight. Then came the saddle, and finally the bit was put in his mouth.

After ten days came the moment which everyone thought would be difficult. He felt a human being on his back for the first time when Tom Marshall, the 20-year-old stable lad who had been looking after him climbed into the saddle.

THE WHITE EYE FLASHED, THE HEELS WENT UP AND TROUBLE SEEMED JUST ROUND THE CORNER. BUT AFTER A FEW HEEL FLICKS IT WAS ALL OVER. A RACEHORSE CALLED PINZA WAS READY FOR WORK.

But for the first year of his working life he was unfacied, unbacked, and almost unwanted.

PARTNERS NOW

By the time they had won their second race together, Sir Gordon realised that he and Pinza were partners. On a racecourse they could do anything together.

ABOUT THREE FURLONGS FROM HOME HE WOULD CALL FOR AN EFFORT. WITHOUT FALTERING IN HIS STRIDE, PINZA WOULD ACCELERATE MORE LIKE A MAN-MADE RACING MACHINE THAN A HORSE.

But the problem of Tattenham Corner remained: Tom Marshall rode him round New Ground in Newmarket where there are three left turns in succession. Occassionally Sir Gordon Richards flew from his home in Marlborough to Newmarket to take him round the bends himself.

Then he was taken to the Summer Gallops where there is one sweeping turn. Morning after morning, in the misty, sun-touched dawn sir Gordon rode him round that turn. Two days before the Derby he took him round Tattenham Corner twice.

The rest is racing history. He clung as closely to Tattenham Corner as a hoop to a barrel and shot away to win.

Someweeks ago he was led around the paddock at Newbury. As usual he was a well of bubbling energy, and kept kicking up his heels. He kicked a tree.

NO DIET

The mark he left on that tree was the memorial to his racing career He injured a tendon, and it was decided never to race him again.

Racing men mourn the swift end to a swift career when in 14 months he ran in seven races and won five. It is probable that Pinza does not share their sorrow

Now he no longer has to race his diet is not restricted. He can eat as much as he likes. — CEYLON OBSERVER.

IN THE LABORATORY OF EDUCATION

Study In The Open Air Adds To Social Reality

***TRADITIONAL** educational methods have often been criticised on the grounds, that they do not transform the technique of instruction into a pleasant creative experience. Practices which have been current for decades die hard and besides, serious financial and administrative difficulties are involved in the sudden and complete transformation of the prevailing system.*

Nevertheless, there has been a good deal of experimental work in educational techniques, especially in foreign countries. In India also, many experiments are now being conducted all over the land. But they scarcely come to light, because the actual workers in the field are not primarily interested in publicity. Two brochures, 'Vidya Bhawan Open-Air Session" by Mr. K. N. Srivastava and "Experiments in Child Education", just published by the Union Ministry of Education make a survey of several interesting experiments which have been conducted in various parts of the country in the field of early education.

STUDENT TOWNSHIP

The Vidya Bhawan of Udaipur was founded in 1931 and it held its first open air session as early as 1932 on the banks of Bari lake, a wild and isolated spot nearly five miles from the school.

The germinal idea of the session was the usual school excursion, but in course of time it grew into an organised community life in which students came into intimate contact with surrounding social and historical reality.

The very organisation of such sessions enabled the students to come into contact with and solve for themselves problems of civic life.

As early as the second open air session, the student camp had become a township governed by a municipal corporation of the students and the staff elected by the boys. During the sessions, the camp council, consisting of teachers and student leaders, is in overall command and appionts various committees for looking after the mess, games, health and sanitation and entertainment. During the session a news bulletin is also brought out by the students.

During the first few years, the syllabus of the classroom accompanied the students in this sojourn to the open air. Later on, the curriculum was altered in relation to the site, so that students could observe and learn facts about the surrounding reality.

NO CURRICULUM

Thus, the Gogunda Session enabled the students to study feudalism in Rajasthan, the Kankroli-Rajsamand Session acquainted them with the Vaishnava Movement and the Chittor Session introduced them to Rajput-Moghul history. They studied Jainism and Jain architecture at Mount Abu and obtained a first hand knowledge of the silver industry at Jawar. At Jaisamand, with its water reservoir, they were initiated into the marvels and utilities of irrigational engineering and at Asind, during a season of heavy floods, they came to know of the intimate relation between rivers and human prosperity and also got an idea of various methods of flood control.

So vivid have been the impressions gathered by the students in these sessions that they have been able to make large models of Chittor Fort and tiny hydro-electric power stations actually generating power and set up a small meteorological station.

An essential feature of the organisation of these sessions is that, students are not grouped according to the classes but re-grouped in the light of their aptitudes for geography, history etc.

To meet the danger of over-specialisation, the student works with his group in the mornings and joins group other than his own in the afternoons. In recent separate sessions have been arranged for the junior school and senior school children.

AT SEVAGRAM

An interesting feature of the overall plan of Pre-Basic education at Sevagram, is that the health of the expectant mother is on creative activity. Children soon learn to do their own gardening, make toys with clay or paper pulp, tidy up their own homes, clean cotton and spin it on a 'takli', etc.

MONTESSORI METHOD

At the Model Montessori School at Rampur, every child is put under the close and constant observation of a Psychological Bureau. The teachers enlist the co-operation of the children's parents and guardians in this work so that a full knowledge of the home environment is available. Troubles arising from unfavourable domestic environments are thus traced to their source and guidance given recognised as having an important bearing on the health of the child.

The medical section of the Kasturba Trust instructs the expectant mother in the principles of a balanced diet suitable to her economic condition and on the importance of keeping herself and her surroundings clean. Up to the age of two and half years, the child is almost entirely dependent upon his mother and therefore during this phase the mother learns how to feed him clean and wholesome food and how to keep him away from the danger of infection. The Sevagram Basic Schools take children up to the age of two and half and seven. Emphasis is laid to parents and guardians for correcting these defects.

Children learn about the world, in the school, through play activity. They are introduced not only to subjects like the administration of the district and the province, but also become aware of national and international problems. All this is done through drama. Children are delighted to be addressed as the District Magistrate of Rampur, or the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, or the Prime Minister of India. Regular mock sessions of the U.N. are held where children learn to understand and discuss world problems in a simple way.

Children who play together become men and women who live harmoniously together. Supervised recreation for all youngsters has become the aim of communities in the United States. All children are given the same opportunity for development into mature and useful citizens.

NURSERY SCHOOL

An interesting educational and social experiment has been made in the University of Delhi, where a Social School, consisting of 125 children of mazdoors, peons, cooks, bearers, gardeners, milkmen and sweepers, exists side by side with a Nursery School of 80 children of the middle classes.

The Social School grew out of a dispensary set up in 1947 for the children of the lower income groups. From the hygiene of the body to the hygiene of the mind was a logical step. But when the Social was established the problem of financing it arose and so the Nursery School was opened. In the latter, fees are charged at the rate of Rs. 8/- per child per month and this income helps to meet the free tuition of the children in the Social School. The children of both the schools work together in adjoining rooms of the same building and play together in the same fields without the consciousness of any distinction.

An interesting point in comparative psychology that has emerged from this experiment, is that greater initiative appears to exist among the children of the Social than of the Nursery School. Unhampered by the Nursery Rhyme tradition, these children have had to invent their own songs and

(Continued on Page 19 Col. 1)

Birth Control Through Oral Therapy

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 4)

immediately valid. His work must be confirmed in further experiments by research scientists working in reputable medical institutions. As for Dr. Sieve, both his findings and his basic theory are regarded with extreme caution by the medical profession. A doubtful view of Dr. Sieve's study was voiced recently by Dr. Walter C. Alvarez, a former Mayor Clinic staff member, writing in *Modern Medicine*.

"A number of disturbing questions arise. The theory on which the use of hesperidin is based is none too secure....Actually the experienced physician always worries when an experiment based on a hunch comes out 100 per cent as he expected it would. About that time, he defers publication and does the work over again."

A more affirmative opinion, shared by other leading doctors, is that despite the possible weakness of the theory on the use of hesperidin, the results of Dr. Sieve's study will be confirmed "eventually."

6. Does hesperidin control fertility or permanently destroy it? Can fertility be restored at will?

These were questions earnestly put to Dr. Sieve by the 300 couples before agreeing to participate in his experiments. He explained that nothing in the earlier tests on laboratory rats had led researchers to suspect that hesperidin would result in irreversible sterility.

During the course of the study, 220 of the Sieve couples stopped taking the pills for the purpose of having wanted children. Pregnancies followed in every case, most of them within five to eight weeks, a handful directly following the first menstural period after discontinuing the pills. There were three miscarriages, the rest of the women giving birth to normal, healthy babies. Five births were premature, and five infants were delivered by Caesarian section. After arrival of the babies, 123 couples went back to the "birth-control pills", and at the time of the Sieve report, had avoided conception in the succeeding two to 14 months.

The experience of two couples led Dr. Sieve to wonder if hesperidin, besides its claimed power to suppress fertility, did not also *aid* conception. The two couples, each the parents of an only child, had tried vainly to achieve conception a second time for many months before joining the Sieve project. They had been declared normally fertile by competent urologists and obstericians whom they had consulted. Little more than a month after withdrawing from the project, the wives became pregnant. Dr. Sieve plans further investigation of this phenomenon.

7. Do the pills produce any unpleasant side effects, or cause harm to the organs of the body?

Dr. Sieve reports that a careful watch was kept on the 300 couples for toxic symptoms, with regular checks made on heart action, blood changes, basal metabolism and the nervous system. No changes were detected, he says, and there were no complaints from the patients. The non-toxic character of the pills was substantiated to Dr. Sieve's satisfaction when 15 couples were fed 25 times as many pills as were necessary for effective contraception. No allergic or toxic reactions developed in any of them.

8. What are the psychological effects of the hesperidin pills? Do they impair sexual potency, or suppress desire?

Dr. Sieve indicates that the sexual activity of the couples who had formerly used other contraceptive methods actually increased on the oral therapy. As he explains it: "Mechanical methods had produced a state of anxiety causing varying degrees of frigidity . . Interestingly enough, it was discovered that the frequency pattern now practised by these couples corresponded essentially to the frequency pattern practised in the early months of marriage."

9. Are medical men working on any other oral birth-control materials?

Yes, Dr. Paul Hensaw, of New York City, disclosed in a recent issue of *Science* that a variety of substances—chemicals, drugs, herbs hormones—are being studied for their possible anti-fertility qualities.

The experiments, mostly on animals, are leading to an understanding of methods and procedures for dealing with problems of reproduction involving fertility control. Few of the fertility control substances have been tested on human beings and even in such instances the results have not yet reached a stage warranting public announcements.

A British medical team at London University, headed by physiologist Prof. John Yudkin, recently announced success in suppressing ovulation in two London housewives with the extract of an herb named Lithospermum officinale. Commonly known as gromwell, it is a cousing of the forget-me-not.

The liquid tastes like sherry, Professor Yudkin says, and renders a woman sterile for several days without affecting either her child-bearing capacity or her general health. Husbands are not required to take it, although formation of sperm is suspended when it is taken by them. Presently, the British doctors are experimenting with a larger test group.

10. Can the Sieve pills or Yudkin extract be described as an easy or convenient method of limiting fertility?

Even if Dr. Sieve's findings are validated, hesperidin currently involves a troublesome pill-taking schedule. The pills must be taken for a full ten days before the claimed action becomes effective. Then the stringent three-or-four-a-day routine must be continued.

In the case of Professor Yudkin's "anti-fertility cocktail," he states that a single dose provides a safety margin of "several days," and is taken by wives only. In Britain, gromwell for the Yudkin experiments is being specially cultivated in Cambridge University's famous Botanical Gardens.

11. Have "birth-control" pills gone beyond the experimental stage?

Dr. Sieve himself has emphasized that "much more clinical data must be accumulated before the general use of this anti-fertility factor can be warranted." Apart from the strictly technical obstacles to producing an "ideal" pill, there is also the problem of finding proper auspices under which further exhaustive experiments on humans can be carried out. The discoveries of a single scientist or even a medical team must be duplicated by other specialists who have the backing of recognized medical schools, hospitals or foundations. Moreover thousands of married couples—not merely hundreds—must be persuaded to volunteer for duty as guinea pigs.

Mass tests with hesperidin and other materials are scheduled to get under way within the next year or so, under the auspices of renowned medical institutions. The consensus of scientists is that a medically approved pill, powder or liquid may be available in five to fifteen years.

12. What is the attitude of the churches toward the development of oral birth-control methods?

The Roman Catholic position was stated by the Rev. Francis J. Connell, Dean of the School of Sacred Theology at the Catholic University of America. He declared that "any use of such pills with the direct intent of preventing conception would be a violation of the divine law as it affects birth, according to Catholic interpretation of God's law."

A Protestant viewpoint was offered by Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington, D. C.: "It is in accord with the moral law to plan properly for the coming of children. Dr. Sieve's discovery may enable mothers to space their children with due regard for health, education and service to society. The discovery is to be commended, not condemned."

The Orthodox Jewish attitude was clarified by Rabbi Walter S. Wurzburger, former president of the Orthodox Rabbinical Council of Greater Boston, who said that Jewish law permits the use of contraceptives only where "pregnancy would endanger the health of the mother." The Reformed Jewish point of view closely approximates the more liberal position of most of the Protestant denominations.

13. How will the average married couple take to oral birth control?

Once established as safe and effective, such a pill or liquid would provoke a public storm over its religious implications—and, despite assurances, a lot of speculation as to its safety. But to sum up scientific opinion, it seems certain that orally administered fertility control, whether achieved by hesperidin pills or some other substance, is destined to become a positive fact in the medical science of our times.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

Copenhagen, capital of Denmark, has added to its tourist attractions a clock which some Danish newspapers have described as the Eighth Wonder of the World.

The new clock is the dream and life-work of a famous Danish clockmaker, Jens Olsen, who died in 1945 before his masterpiece was completed. But he left complete drawings so that his assistant, Otto Mortensen, has been able to finish it.

The clock has cost more than 400,000 kroner (Rs. 325,000). It has 14,445 parts, almost all of which have had to be made by hand. Voluminous instructions have been prepared so that the clock may be kept in order and repaired, if necessary. Many of the parts which are more difficult to produce have been made in duplicate so that a whole "spares" department will go with the clock to the Town Hall. Many of these have been prepared for use in 3,000 years time—by which time, Jens Olsen calculated, the clock will be showing a certain amount of wear and tear.

One of the wheels turns so slowly that only one revolution is made, in theory, every 25,750 years. It is improbable, however, that even one complete revolution will ever be made as Jens Olsen estimated the lifetime of the clock at not much more than 5,600 years. This particular piece of slow-motion mechanism is designed to correct the displacement of the pole star.

Once a year, at midnight on New Year's Eve, a special part of the machinery comes into operation to adjust the days of the week of the coming year to the dates on the calendar and show the correct phases of the moon.

Jens Olsen's masterpiece takes into account all, the usual defects of the calendar, which are roughly remedied by the institution of Leap Year, shows eclipses of the sun and moon, and the relative position of the earth to the sun and moon.

In addition to showing normal time, this clock shows siderial time, as calculated from the stars, which gives a slightly shorter day than the normal twenty-four hours, as well as solar time, which is again slightly different.

The clock is to be driven by electricity, and there, in its reliance upon man-controlled current, may perhaps lie its undoing. For it cannot be made absolutely fool proof against power cuts and other defects to which electricity is heir.

The floor inside the main entrance of Copenhagen's Town Hall, where the clock stands, has been strengthened to take its weight. The clock looks like Loolu Vike a modernistic-looking calculating monster in a stainless steel case, standing on a marble plinth.

Assamese Girl's Self-Help

The example of dignity of labour, resourcefulness and the spirit of service of a Assamese college girl, was praised by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in Delhi recently.

The girl who was found carrying wood to her house was asked why she was doing so. She replied that her people had suffered heavy loss because trade there which was mostly done with areas now in Pakistan had come to a standstill. So she was trying to help her people during her holidays.

"I ask you," said the Prime Minister, "how many college students in India, not only girls but boys too, will carry wood if faced with such a situation?"

Karol Bagh (Delhi) Balkan-ji-Bari members with the Harijan children in their colony.

MAXIM TO MEMORISE

Trouble has a way of seeming smaller if we face it boldly.

An Age Of Substitutes

The shortage and high cost of certain raw materials has impelled many manufacturers to seek alternatives, and in some instances the conventional methods of making familiar things are being ousted by cheaper or more efficient processes. Here we give a few examples of substitutes and synthetics that are replacing orthodox materials.

CHAIRS. Armchairs now being made almost entirely from corrugated fibreboard are strong enough to withstand a load of one ton without damage.

They are cheap to produce, and can be taken to pieces, packed flat for transport, and easily put together again. With a loose cover of suitable material the finished chair resembles the orthodox built-up armchair.

DISHES. Take a handful of saw-dust. mix with resin, pour into a compression-moulding machine—and what do we get? Why, dishes, bowls, and similar household articles, all with an attractive mottled wood appearance.

The cost is low and these new sawdust plastic articles, which are pleasing and durable, should be in the shops in greater numbers shortly.

OIL DRUMS. Manufacturers of metal drums for holding oils and similar fluids have found a novel substitute material idea. The sides of drums are being made of a number of laminations of special paper and aluminium foil, only the tops and bottoms still being of steel.

In use, these drums appear to be quite as satisfactory as their steel counterparts. They are lighter and cheaper to make.

SHOES. More than a third of the shoes now have synthetic leather soles and heels. The proportion is expected to go on increasing until in a few years' time only the uppers of new shoes will be of ordinary leather.

It is claimed that synthetic leather is easier to work, gives less waste, and also wear better than natural leather.

YARN. Man-made fibres, of which rayon and nylon are the best known, are formed by flowing viscous chemical solutions through spinnerets and solidifying the resulting thread.

The latest development in this field consists of mixing powedered aluminium with the chemical solutions so that the resulting thread has the appearance of having been drawn from gleaming metal.

INSULATORS. Quartz is a hard, glasslike mineral, but synthetic quartz has been produced in the form of paper for use in heat insulation. Quartz paper is considered superior to asbestos sheet both for heat and electrical insulation. It can withstand temperatures as high as 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Pixie Painters

Under the spreading apple-tree,
A little Pixie stands,
A thoughtful frown upon his brow,
A paint-pot in his hands;
For he and other busy elves
Will be at work for weeks,
All round the countryside, to give
The apples rosy cheeks!
Oh, yes—the Pixie painters make
Your apples red and bright;
If you're a very "early bird"
Perhaps you'll see the sight;
And if upon your tree you find
Some apples sour and green
Just scold the careless Pixie-Boys
Or tell the Fairy Queen!

—Mabel M. Stevenson.

CHILDREN'S DAY

The Annual Children's Day,—Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant were celebrated by the Balkan-ji-Bari centres throughout India in a befitting manner.

Santa Cruz (East) Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a big programme: Children's variety performance on Saturday evening, Children's procession, Flag salutation, physical drill and exercises, etc., and Anand Bazar on Sunday morning. Shri Jamubhai Dani was the guest of honour.

At Khar, Shri Shantilal Shah, Minister for Labour and Health, spoke to children on the importance of wearing khadi and encouraging village industries. Children went from house to house and sold Khadi worth about Rupees Two hundred.

Shri Vallabhdas Akkad and Shri Purshotamdas Kanji gave a talk to the Marine Drive children. Mahim children had special stories on the life of Mahatma Gandhi, and light refreshments were served among them.

Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya, President of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, and a member of the Governing Council of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, visited Ahmedabad. He met the children and workers of Balkan-ji-Bari Units there, and they felt happy.

Ahmedabad children had "Priti Bhojan" together, besides songs and garba dances. Shri Jiwan Lal, Shrimati Charmati, Professor Vaswani, Shrimati Panda Shri Shukla, Shri Khial Das and others entertained them. A rally was organised under the presidentship of Shri Krishnalal Shah.

Shri Nandshankar Bhatt presided over and Shri Mohanbhai Patel and Shri Iswarbhai Vaghela inspired with their presence the children's meeting at the Advance Mill Ahmedabad centre. Shri Ravishankar Maharaj showed great interest in the Handicrafts section. The members contributed one Anna each, and a total sum of Rupees Fortyeight only, collected on the occasion, was donated to "Bhoodan" movement.

Wadej children arranged a procession. Jalgaon children had Flag Salutation Ceremony and a programme of street cleaning. At Delhi Shri Manohar Lal Mittal related stories to children. Akbar Colony had a variety programme.

Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari gave a tea party to Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, one of the oldest workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Motihari (Bihar) Balkan-ji-Bari is organising an educational trip of children to Nepal. It organised a reception in honour of Shri S. K. Sinha, Chief Minister of Bihar, during his recent visit to that place.

All are welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. The organisation has several branches throughout India, and more branches can be started wherever they do not exist.

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21.

Dada will be glad to receive also your short contributions for insertion in this "Corner." You may write to him anything you will, and he will try to satisfy you with his replies.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

In Laboratory Of Education

(Continued from Page 18 Col. 5)

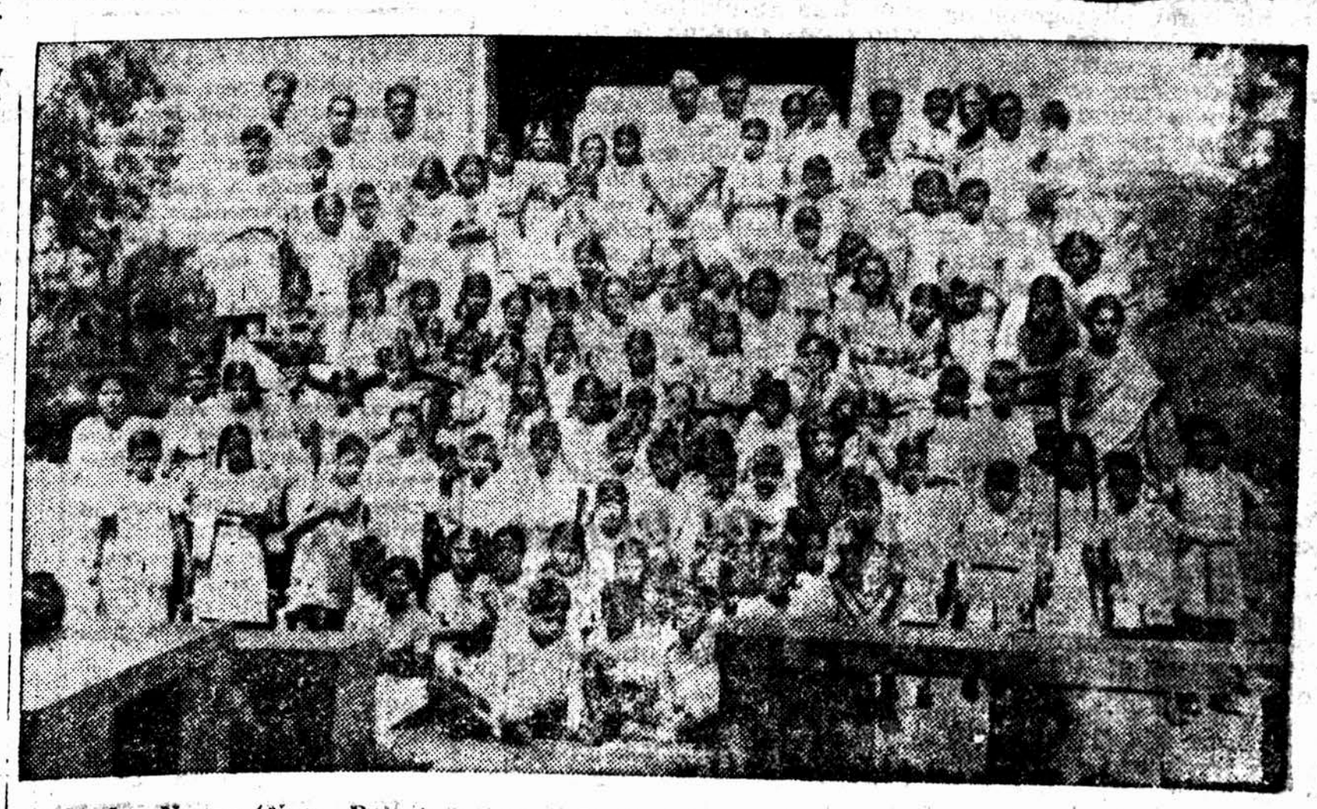
stage-play. Impromptu drama at the Social School is an important element of the daily programme. The children act—with verve and a strong dramatic sense—plays composed by themselves on the model of everyday incidents in their lives.

Four years ago, Kashmir had few Nursery Schools. Today she has about 200 and the children taught in the schools number about 9,000.

Because Kashmir is largely rural, and because it is easy to start simple schools in rural areas, Kindergartens were attached at several places to primary, middle and high schools.

For new teachers, short courses were arranged and the State has now 300 trained teachers for service in Nursery Schools The junior Kindergarten classes use simple and inexpensive things made locally out of waste paper, pieces of cardboard, sand, pebbles and mud for encouraging creative activity. In the senior infants classes, about 200 educative and purposeful activities help children to learn, through play, the elements of art, numbers, language, geography, history and science. Powdered milk, a gift from the Government of India, is distributed to these children, the senior children being in charge of this Operation Milk.

The publications "Experiments in Child Education" and "Vidya Bhawan Open-Air Session" can be had from the Publications Section of the Union Ministry of Education, New Delhi, at annas ten (or one shilling) and Rs. 2/- (or three shillings) respectively per copy.



Rajendra Nagar (New Delhi) Balkan-ji-Bari children on an excursion to Birla Mandir.

Mighty Tusker Who Assisted Refugees During Jap Invasion

PEN PORTRAIT OF AN ELEPHANT AND ITS MAHUT READS LIKE A THRILLER

IN spite of the atomic era which the Second World War ushered in, the elephant continued to be a potent transport in the wilds of Perak and Malaya and in the jungles of Burma and Assam. The Japanese used elephants as machine-gun-carriers and the exploits of the mighty tusker Bandoola and its mahut on the Indian side read like a first class jungle thriller.

IN Mr. J. H. Williams's Elephant Bill it was the mighty tusker Bandoola who led the elephant train up steps cut in a cliff and along a narrow precipitous path in the evacuation from Assam into India. But for this prodigious effort the whole company—45 elephants, 40 armed Karens, 90 riders and attendants, 64 refugee women and children, and four officers—might have been lost.

Bandoola (Hart-Davis, 15s.) is mainly devoted to his life story and that of his rider, Po Toke, who trained him from birth, hid him from the invading Japs, and then—can we believe it?—finally shot him rather than see him pass into the care of someone else after the disruption of war, writes Trevor Allen John O' London's Weekly."

That, at least, is Mr. Williams's theory—murder from a curious mixture of possessiveness and conceit, a conviction that "No one can manage Bandoola like me"—and it might also explain why, in his old age, Po Toke started a band of dacoits instead of settling for the rest of his life on the 2,000 to 3,000 rupees due to him from the Bombine Provident Fund.

The biggest thing had gone out of his life with Bandoola, and hadn't the Government nationalized all elephants, anyway? Well, his dacoits would hamper the administration of New Burma by rulers who included many ex-Jap collaborators.

We see Bandoola growing up, testing his strength, showing his temperament in countless wilful ways—and Po Toke, too, with his two childless marriages. It is a feast of fact, not untouched by fancy, for animal-lovers. But Mr. Williams also has good stories of the Indians and fellow-whites.

RASHER'S ERRATIC CAREER

One, Rasher, went on the whisky, lost interest in jungle life. Was there hope? Yes, in Williams's camera, his photographs of game-tracks. Rasher, who had never done any photography, suddenly became interested and wanted to try his hand, photographing elephants. Williams bought him a complete outfit: he cut down his drinking as it hindered his new-found hobby.

They went into a tent rigged up as a dark room one evening, to do some flashlight printing by redeveloping lamp. Rasher was stone sober, but on the table he placed a large whisky-and-soda. Absorbed, he worked away, then said, "Wait a minute," emptied the drink at a gulp, sprang up, split liquid from the plates, knocked over glasses, staggered out, groaned "I've drunk the bloody typo!" and collapsed.

For a week he touched no tobacco or whisky. The hypo, Mr. Williams says, combined the effects of Epsomsalt and mustard water. It killed his passion for photography.

"Pure waste of time," he said, reverting to the bottle. He duly took with him, on home leave, his £15,000 life's savings, reckoned three years for spending it, had six months' nursing home for each six months' binge, and, dying at the end of the three years, left his whole estate, £158, to the R.S.P.C.A.

LOVE WITH SHAN GIRLS

Another colleague, Gerry Dawson, fell passionately in love with a Shan girl, but she wanted her sister to share him from the Shan belief that if two sisters were shared there would be no children, whereas if she were his sole mistress she would bear him children, and that would mean separation, and perhaps the loss of his love. So he loved them both, and they worshipped him and were heart-broken when he died from injuries received from a rock-fall while loosing a river log-jam.

His greatest friend, Paddy, met his end in what Mr. Williams calls a tragedy of good intentions. One night someone made off with his specie box containing 15,000 rupees. As neither he nor his dog had heard anything, the police arrested his head servant, who was discharged on insufficient evidence.

Paddy, who had replaced him while he was waiting trial, was sure of his innocence, but friends stressed the folly of taking him back. After a year, however, Paddy's good nature induced him to ask the man to return. He did so, and served Paddy for some years with devotion.

One day a letter came from the police. Paddy's Burmese timber clerk saw it and immediately warned the man that the case had not been closed, implying that Paddy had taken him back to keep him under observation. He did not flee, as expected; just carried on his job, outwardly calm and unworried, saying he was innocent. But his mind was becoming unbalanced wondering what Paddy would reply.

TRAGEDY OF GOOD INTENTIONS

At dawn next morning he took Paddy's tea into his tent ... saw him sleeping... mortally stabbed him with a large jungle knife, grabbed a loaded shot-gun from under the bed, shot dead an old Burmese cook who came running to the rescue, fled to the village monastery, confessed to the priest, then committed suicide, an almost unknown thing in Burma. Mr. Williams does not doubt that he stole the money, but thinks all would have ended comparatively happily if Paddy hadn't been such a good man.

Stories like these make Bandoola a worthy sequel, written in the forthright style of a man of the jungle and timber-camps who has a rare tale to tell: the book is illustrated by Henry C. Pitz's drawings, some in colour.

East Of Burma

COL. P. T. ETHERTON'S travels —On Either Side of the Equator (John Long. 16s.)—have taken him far east of Burma, to the Heavenly Mountains of Tartary to study the KALMUKS, DESCENDANTS OF GENGHIZ KHAN.

His trek from northern India was by deep canyons piercing the Himalayas and Hindu Koosh, along unbroken cliff faces with only projecting rocks, stakes wedged into crevices, for scant foothold, where a slip meant a drop of 1,500 feet to the river below.

At the bitterly cold summit of one range the steep slope was as slippery as glass. Even the yaks, used to dangerous, icy ground, found it was all they could do to keep a footing. One went sliding down fully 3,000 feet, to vanish over an edge into space and end up 7,000 feet below, where they found him later.

Apart from the physical ordeals, there were the strange customs observed by the way: in Moslem Turkistan, for instance, a system of temporary marriage linking the newcomer to a town to one woman for the period of his stay, with divorce on his departure, both sanctioned enables the girl to be an honest woman again when her man leaves the district... Thus life for a pretty girl in Turkistan can be one long honeymoon, provided she is of the pin-up variety... Dowries of delight, presents of high value, and even pearls of price could come her way if she has the figure and face for them, and the delicate sun-kissed complexion and skin of which the Persian scribes wrote so poetically.

But she must remain faithful to the temporary contract, for if she is caught straying she is placed on a donkey, face to tail, with features blackened, and led through the bazaars, the butt of insults and garbage, while in front the town crier recites her enormities.

TRAVEL BOOK

A custom of the Kalmuks is dumping the dead on a knoll to be devoured by dogs and vultures, instead of burying them; if the remains are not disposed of within a few days the deceased is considered to have lived a wicked life, since even the dogs and birds refuse them. All the members of the family are thereupon soundly beaten to save them from a similar fate!

Col. Etherton strikes good stories even when he flies Riowards in Capt. Eckner's Zeppelin. His is everything a travel book should be: adventurous, informative, anecdotal, so that the reader says at the end: What a life that man has led, and how he can talk about it!

MOST DEFEATED

Man with a queer ambition is James Greenwood. He aims to be Britain's most defeated political candidate.

He has made a good start with four parliamentary losses, two on the London County Council and one borough council.

Successful head of an advertising empire, he has a houseboat at Tagg's Island, near Hampton Court, but spends every spare minute trying to persuade the electors of Southwark to forsake their Socialist allegiance.

Recently he dined sixty of his defeated fellow candidates. "When you have seen as many winning faces as I have," he told them, "you feel it better to have lost and kept a sense of humour."

With a fine gesture of defiance he gave the dinner at the House of Commons.

—Bromley Abbott in "Sunday Dispatch."

FARMER TAKES A WIFE

(Continued from Page 5 Col. 5)

a hundred and ten dollars on their return to Rome.

"I ain't never held so much money in my hands before," Dan said, in a happy daze.

Molly beamed. "My money's burnin' a hole right through my hand. I got to buy somethin'."

The something was a new pair of badly needed shoes for Dan. His present to her was a pretty dress and a fan. When she reappeared in the cabin in the new dress, she twirled around. "Like me?"

"I love you, Molly," he said huskily, and kissed her.

She drew away slowly. "We oughtn't to have done that. You can't tilt Susanna. And I'm halfway promised to Jotham. But I've never been happier than I've been havin' our own boat on the canal. I always hoped somethin' like you would happen to me someday."

Dan looked at her speculatively. "You've never seen a real farm, have you, Molly? A man that owns a farm owns the earth."

"You got a boat." She smiled. "Half of it."

"It'll be worth a lot more after it wins the big race."

"Dan!" Excited colour flooded her cheeks. "You didn't enter the Sarsey Sal in the big race?"

"Yeah. With the 'Old Hickory' out of the runnin'—" Unless Jotham could raise the money to pay his fine, he would remain in jail indefinitely. "That five-hundred-dollar prize is as good as ours."

"Paw used to fix her up special for racin'," Molly said breathlessly. "Scrapin' the bottom, and reshapin' the prow!"

"That's what we'll do to her!" Dan took Molly's face in his hands and kissed her again. "That," he told her, "was for luck!"

●

Once more, the work they undertook was grueling. But the boat was transformed. The day before the race, Fortune Friendly drove over and exclaimed, "She looks mighty fit!" He handed Dan a letter. "I stopped by at the post office."

"Molly!" Dan shouted, a moment later. "Sussanna's gone and married that farmer!" He looked ecstatic.

"Oh, Dan!" Happiness shook Molly's voice.

"Nothing can stop us now! And if we win the race—"

Molly dreamed aloud. "What do you think we ought to do with the prize money?"

"Get married! Sell the boat! Get a couple of cows and some chickens"

Happiness vanished from her face, and her eyes were accusing. Seeing this, he said, quietly, "I'm a farmer — and always will be."

"You were gettin' to be a boater" Her voice had risen. "I'll never live on a farm! And I ain't even sure I'll marry you!"

His reply was unfortunate. "You and me are going to get married, Molly."

"I thought Jotham was mean," she shrilled. "But he's nothin' to what you are makin' up your mind behind my back. I ought to go to the jail and apologize to him for even thinkin' you was better!" Half-sobbing, she hurried off the boat.

●

There was implacable determination on her face that night when she joined his Fortune at a table in his saloon. "I gotta get Jotham out of jail," she informed him. She had half of his needed five hundred dollars, and wanted to borrow the other half.

Fortune asked, shrewdly. "Then you won't be racin' the Sarsey Sal with Dan?"

Her mouth tightened. "No. He can race her himself."

"Now you're bein' notional again," Fortune reproved. But he promised to get the money out of the bank for her tomorrow.

"Tomorrow"ll be too late!" Jotham would have to board the boat before daybreak to get it up to the starting point.

"Fortune," she demanded, "can you make five hundred dollars out of two hundred and fifty?"

Unwillingly, he took Molly's money and approached the crowded bar. There, he ordered drinks for everyone, in honour of the race tomorrow. Cunningly, he introduced betting odds; confiding that Klore would get out of ... in time to man the Old Hic... He himself, he told them, ... playing a hunch and betting ... that boat. So persuasive was ... that the bet was soon covered.

He brought the money back ... the table and asked, anxiously, "If I lose, where'll I get the money to pay off, Those boaters'll lynch me!"

Molly grinned. "That's why you're gonna need a rich wife."

●

The starting point of the race was above Utica. Every half hour, at the firing of a small cannon, two boats would start for Rome. The boat making the fastest time would win the race. Dan, holding the horse reins, looked around with increasing anxiety: when Fortune drove up, he shouted, "Where's Molly?"

"She ain't steerin' for you, Dan. She's steerin' the Old Hickory. Paid Jotham's fine and got him out of jail."

"Molly did?" Shock hoarsened Dan's voice. Then his jaw hardened. "Will you drive for me?"

"Me? I was just going to throw myself on your mercy and beg you to lose this race for my sake." Miserably, he explained, "I got five hundred dollars on Old Hickory, and it ain't my money. If I lose and don't pay off, those boaters'll lynch me." He looked at Dan's stunned face and said, resignedly. "Hand me them reins, Dan. I'll drive for you. I can only say I hope you lose — and I wish I'd never been born."

Two boats had just left when an official announced the next entry, "The Sarsey Sal — owners, Larkins and Harrow — on the north towpath! The Old Hickory — owner, Jotham Klore — on the south towpath!"

As the connon fired the signal, Dan looked scornfully at Molly steering for Jotham. Her face grim, she was staring straight ahead. Sometimes, the boats kept at a level pace. At other times they alternated excitedly in lengths. Then, nearing Rome, a wrecked barge obstructed passage of the Sarsey Sal. Swiftly, Dan dropped the towrope to coast around it. By the time the rope was attached again, the boats were side by side.

"Why did you do it, Molly" Dan shouted.

"Because I had to! Because I love you, and I couldn't let you win the race and have enough money to buy a farm!"

"Did you say you love me?" he demanded.

She almost sang it. "Yes!" she cried. "I love you!"

Her words reached Jotham, who strode forward, roaring. "I ain't goin' to let you talk like that to him, Molly!" Then he yelled at Dan. "So you tried to take my girl, did you? Well, let's see you try to take her now!" He leaped aboard the Sarsey Sal. "Stop it!" Terrified, Molly yelled.

For a moment, the fight between the two men was hopelessly one-sided. Then, with an inspired swing, Dan delivered a smashing blow that toppled Jotham into the canal.

"Dan!" Molly shrieked. "You licked him! That makes you the biggest man on the canal! You'll be stayin' now, won't you?"

Dan did not answer her. Leaping over to the Old Hickory, he slung Molly over his shoulder had took her back to the Sarsey Sal. At first, she struggled to free herself. Then, suddenly, she yielded to the dictates of her heart.

Persons, not places, were what counted in life. Dan loved living on a farm. So, loving Dan, she'd make their farmhouse a home filled with happiness forever to be shared.

So bemused was Molly that not until the shouts of the crowds lining the waterfront roused her did she realize that the Sarsey Sal had passed the Old Hickory to win one of the closest races ever run on the Erie Canal!

FLIGHT LOG

A certain country minister in the South posted a notice on the church door for the information of his anxious congregation: "Brother Smith departed for heaven at 0430 a.m."

The next day he found written below "Heaven, 2400 a.m. Smith not in yet. Great anxiety."

THESE chapters tell the true story of the four American World War II chaplains who gave up their lifebelts to soldiers and went down their troopship in the North Atlantic in February 1943. The first few chapters tell of the beginning of the DORCHESTER's voyage while the next four tell the life story of Chaplain George Fox. Here begins the story of Chaplain Alexander Goode, who decides, like his father, to become a rabbi and begins his education for it.

NOW begins the story of Chaplain Alexander D. Goode. He is born in Brooklyn, New York, but the family moves to Washington, D.C., when his father accepts the invitation of a synagogue there to be their rabbi.

There came a rush of joyful years for Alex at Eastern High (secondary) School. The school day began with the raising of the flag on the great flagpole at the front. "Liberty and Justice for all..." The words were a promise. Mathematics, French, Latin, English, history, and biology—exciting things to learn in an atmosphere of quiet and order. Fraternities, parties, and a close circle of friends.

There were sobering influences, too; among them, bar-mitzvah made the strongest impression on Alex. Ever since he was six years old, he had worked hard to master his Hebrew. In six years the strange flame-like letters were set upon his mind like a seal. He was letter perfect in the concluding verses of the Sedrah and had learned to chant selections from the Prophets in his uneven soprano.

To Alex the Sabbath following his thirteenth birthday seemed interminably slow in coming. He counted the days, but his mind continued to race the calendar to their conclusion.

Never had the Sabbath table looked fairer. The silver candlesticks gleamed among the flowers on the white cloth. Another table near by held Alex's gifts; from the midst of them shone the tefillin and the man-sized tallith with its striped borders and long fringes.

There were happy tears in his mother's eyes when she bent to light the candles and stood erect to ask the blessing. All the faces of Alex's loved ones were bright upon him, brighter than the dancing flames of the candles.

There was sorrow in their hearts tonight to see the tenderness of the past melt into the responsibility of a man's future. He was so sturdy there in his new suit, so conscious of the day's meaning.

They were all proud of him next morning. When his turn came, Alex walked to the lectern in the sanctuary with confidence and acquitted himself like a man.

"You have done well, my son," Rabbi Goode said when they had arrived home after the ceremony. "I was proud of you. We were all proud."

"Thank you, Papa. Now I am a man, but I don't feel any different." He looked down at his hand on which the new gold ring sparkled.

Prayer Shawl

But in time Alex found that he did feel different. On the Sabbath, now, he went to the synagogue with the men. He wore his prayer shawl with the dignity of an elder, and he knew on these mornings that his childhood was behind him.

All aspects of high school fascinated Alex. His studies and reading opened a thousand new paths into living. He could see in a dim fashion how much there was to learn, how much to read. There was temporary excitement, too, in the gymnasium classes: boxing and wrestling, and in free time games of tennis played on the courts near the river.

And the new talent he discovered—a flair for oratory. It started in class with debates. Alex was surprised at his success. He practised incessantly.

The family twitted him on his long sessions before the mirror and the pompous he declaimed from "Macbeth" and "Hamlet." It was good-natured chaffing. Alex retorted in kind, for he could see they were proud of his triumphs.

All these minor things were dimmed before a new radiance—the casual discovery of Theresa Flax. They lived in the same section of Washington, only a few blocks apart. Sometimes on their way to school they happened to catch a glimpse of each other. To Theresa, Alex was the boy with the bright blue eyes, and Alex probably remembered her as the girl with the enchanting smile. Underneath their banter they were both beyond average in their maturity. Theresa had high ideals of love and life. The more she saw Alex, the more he seemed to measure up to her standards. Alex was less slow in coming to a conclusion. A friend said later that Alex told him early in his acquaintance with Theresa: "That is the girl I'm going to marry."

In between the demands of his new evening job, ushering at the Capitol Theatre, Alex found time to teach Theresa tennis. Sometimes Theresa stood on the side lines at the track watching Alex sprint among the swift runners. She also guided him in his first attempts to dance.

All Triumph

Still Theresa knew it was none of these things which intensified her interest in Alex. It was the deepness of his mind which drew her. True, he was a delightful boy in looks and manners. He played hero to those less talented in athletics. But these things, she knew, were the superficialities of living. It was thought and interior discipline which made the true man.

For his part, Alex discovered in Theresa his ideal of womanhood. She was modest and unassuming, but in actual discussion she showed a competence he did not find elsewhere among the girls he knew. Compared with Theresa they were shallow.

Before they knew it the last halcyon year of high school was upon them. For Alex it was a year of triumph. He received a medal for his success at track,

Rabbi Alexander D. Goode.

and won first place in the oratorical contest.

There were decisions to be made. Alex had always vaguely thought of being an engineer. His family and friends had too. His last year in high school had somewhat dimmed that idea. Alex's flair for oratory and his deep interest in books had shown him that his talents indicated another direction than he had supposed. He and Theresa talked and talked about it.

Through Theresa, Alex had met Rabbi Simon, one of the leaders of the Reformed rabbinate, and a man of books and scholarship, but with a love of humanity.

The Day Of Ordination

Above all he was quick to detect the coming leaders of his people. Rabbi Simon made Alex see that his talents appeared to point in the direction of scholarship and the rabbinate.

Alex was quick to see the possibilities—his interests had shifted—they were centered in human affairs, in men and women and their development. It was obvious that he was destined to be either a teacher or a rabbi.

The University of Cincinnati and Hebrew Union College offered the fullest opportunity to satisfy either or both ambitions, but the course called for eight years of study. However idealistic he might be, however heavy with dreams, there was the problem of financing those years.

Rabbi Simm's wife solved this part of the problem. She and the sisterhood of the Washington Hebrew Congregation came forward to provide Alex with a basic scholarship which would insure his education. More than this would be necesary to provide the extras, but Alex was sure he could find a job—any job—and eventually tutoring, which would provide the necessary funds to close the gap. That assurance brought him to graduation night with a delirious joy.

It was no wonder that Alex, that night, stumbled in his eagerness to go forward to receive his diploma and athletic awards. For him life beckoned; his imagination was running toward his destiny with ill-concealed impatience and wide-open arms.

For some years Alex had looked forward to joining the U. S. National Guard, which he had done the summer of his third year in high school. The first summer camp life had seemed difficult. Long marches and extended drill did not come easy to a boy—even a young athlete. But as the hot days wore on, Alex learned to love the rough comradeship, the jokes, and the set pattern of existence had a kind of soothing quality. His muscles hardened; he was able to show his mettle in the field of sports. He added to his fame as a runner and was able to demonstrate the skill in cookery which he had acquired from watching and helping his mother.

After graduation Alex was thoughtful and happy in his second year at guard camp. His own bright future was beckoning. He came home bronzed and smiling. Deep tan accented the blue of his eyes. Alex recounted his experiences to Theresa, laughing at the edge of the tennis court while they waited their turn to play, and her dark eyes smiled back at him. He managed to insinuate something of his thoughts of their future into everything

ALEX found his new life at Hebrew Union College and the University of Cincinnati, in the mid-western State of Ohio, packed with interests. Languages—now he could see, were sparks which flew between mind and mind.

By their tenuous threads the wisdom of the past came down to him. He began to see the relations between groups of kindred words. It thrilled him to discover the beginnings of language in words that described the Deity. It seemed to him that man had remained almost inarticulate until he began to reason about God.

The more Alex pursued learning, the more he came to love history. His interest in this subject stemmed from his own insatiable curiosity. He wanted to know the past in the hope that he might understand his own confused times.

The summer of 1935 was an important one for Alex. He spent it in and around the Capital city of the United States. He was helping at the temple in Arlington on the high holy days and was busy with camp and the National Guard.

Now Alex had confidence in himself. He felt it was time he and Theresa were married. So many times he had asked her, but each time she said: "Wait a little." First they were too young; then came the depression years of the early 1930's. Now those times of gloom and indecision were past. He was within two years of the rabbinate and was growing in power as a writer. Still Theresa insisted she must not stand in Alex's way. "I want you to be a great man. You will be, I'm sure."

"Not without you I won't."

Finally Theresa was convinced. Alex was bursting with joy. He looked at the engagement picture in the paper a thousand times.

Long hours were spent in discussing their future. Showers and parties went forward. And their plans too. Theresa would remain in Washington with her family; Alex would return to Hebrew Union College. Alex's car would make it possible for them to see each other fairly often.

Wedding Day

October 7, 1935. The wedding day had finally arrived—it was only a few hours after the Yom Kippur services were over. Alex and Theresa had kept the ceremony utterly simple. In her bridal dress Theresa walked down the staircase alone and into the living room where Alex and the family awaited her. Her grandfather, Rabbi Yoelson, read the ancient Hebrew service in his deep voice. They gave their consent and tasted the cup of wine, first Theresa and then Alex. Then Theresa's grandfather addressed the bride and groom, telling them of their responsibilities.

The last two years at Hebrew Union College washed over Alex like a flood of deep content. His mind was opening out now, deepening too. He had written his first serious essay, "A History of Jewish Philanthropy in America Until the Civil War." This work, submitted for the Rosenberg-Schottenfels Memorial Prize, offered by his college, showed Alex's mastery of a competent logical style. It also demonstrated the basic direction of his interests in the social scene. Economics interested him. Some of Alex's new wisdom in this field went into another long essay, "A History of Jewish Economic Life from 1830-1860." In his view of things, there was no genuine difference between these past times and the times in which he himself lived. Social solidarity and kindness, these were the two keystones of economic health in any age. These, and these alone, could moderate selfishness and give some equality to opportunity.

Most important for Alex, at this time, was the thesis he had to present in partial fulfilment of the requirement for his rabbinical degree. Alex chose his subject with care. The very title was ponderous: "A Critical Analysis of the Book of Yosippon as Compared to Josephus and Other Sources with a Discussion of the Literary Problem of Its Composition and Style." Alex pored over his sources in Cincinnati and at the U.S. Library of Congress. His stacks of note cards mounted. Other students laboured over their writing—but not Alex. His mind was a precise instrument and he could turn it to a precise problem with ease. His earlier written works, his reading and endless thinking, had opened up paths through consciousness and unconsciousness to the great reservoir of the subconscious. The written word had become for him like the flower to the plant.

Between his tutoring jobs, waiting of tables, the work he did for B'nai Birth, and the long hours these tasks entailed, Alex spent considerable time perfecting his speaking techniques and arriving at a style which was his own: easy, logical, alive with ideas.

In between times Alex managed to write two other prize essays which demonstrated his scholarship, long study, and

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 3)

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TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR HEARTY EATING

By Gilbert Harding

ONLY a very few people take the trouble either to praise a meal or criticise it when it is bad. Whether or not we care what we eat, among those who provide food the impression is that it doesn't matter at all.

The head chef at one of London's most gorgeous hotels says: "What is the use of my trying to produce a really wonderful dish when it isn't appreciated? I take the trouble to serve beautiful Crepes Suzette, and what happens? The diners want to eat ice-cream with them. They mix all kinds of flavours so that they kill each other, and that exact balance of flavouring which we try to achieve is lost."

POOR FOOD

Someone who made a survey of canteens during and immediately after the war came to the conclusion that the English didn't mind what they ate as long as it was served with chips and the canteen manageress had a nice smile.

Put that way, it sounds like a deadlock between caterers and customers. But the position is not quite so dreary.

Cooking is getting better now for two reasons. One is that food is available in greater variety and larger quantities. The other is that being a food critic is becoming both a profession and a hobby. There is a growing number of men and women who visit restaurants and hotels and write about them in the newspapers much in the same way as the reviewer writes of a book or the dramatic critic of a play.

Then there are the various amateur movements, of which one of the most active is the Good Food Club. The club produces its annual Good Food Guide, published by Cassell at 5/-, in which it lists hotels restaurants and cafes in Britain where you can get a good meal at a reasonable price. The list is compiled by members of the club who vouch for these standards out of personal experience. And all the members of the club are expected to demand and watch for improvements wherever and whenever they eat in public.

Everyone, in fact, who enjoys a good meal is a potential member, and everyone who uses his imagination when eating can help to raise the standards of British food far higher than they are at present. (That, incidentally, would mean far more overseas visitors, more dollars for Britain, and so more food for Britons.) It's not such a difficult job, and if everyone applied these ten simple rules, which have been drawn up by a gastronome and a restaurant owner, eating out would soon improve.

GOLDEN RULES

One.—If you are in a strange town, and don't know the restaurants, concentrate on the sort of foods which once made the breakfasts and the high teas at which the British used to excel. Things like kippers, kidney and bacon, bannocks, muffins, etc.

Two.—Patronise as often as possible the clean-looking pub. with a menu outside. Pub. food is generally plainly but well cooked, and the portions are adequate.

Three.—Choose a restaurant where the menu outside includes "chef's special." For this generally means that some thought has been given to the food and the menu, and that the same dishes aren't warmed up every day of the week.

Four.—Unless the restaurant is full, choose your own table. Don't let yourself be dragooned into sitting where you don't want.

Five.—If you can't decide what to order, discuss the menu with the waiter. He can recommend the best dishes, and he will know that you are interested in good food.

Six.—Don't order everything at once. Order the main dish at the same time as the hors d'oeuvre or soup, as the chef will then have more time to prepare it. But there is no need to order the sweet or cheese at the beginning. The first two courses may be so filling that you won't want anything more. Nor is there any need to order coffee at the same time as the sweet unless you are in a hurry. The waiter may bring the two together, but this is lazy service and bad eating.

Seven.—If you are going to drink wine, ask for the wine list as soon as you sit down, then you will have plenty of time to study it.

Eight.—Insist that the wine you have ordered comes at the same time as the appropriate course. The restaurant owner suggests an infallible way of ensuring this. You just say: "I'll have a bottle of No. 27 with the goose if you can get it here in time. Otherwise make it beer."

Nine.—Add up the bill, or, if you can't add, scowl and look as if you were adding it.

Ten.—Don't be afraid to complain if either food or service is bad. Send for the manager if the waiter merely shrugs. But be reasonable, and don't complain without good cause, as customers are sometimes wrong too. If you enjoyed the meal, say so. Thank the waiter, or the chef, if it is especially good. If you don't voice your appreciation when the food is good, you forfeit your right to complain when it is bad.

Joan Crawford Takes Crack At Television

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

JOAN Crawford will appear on television for the first time in her life and she admitted "I'm as excited as if it were opening night!"

At the same time she announced she would star in a weekly TV series in the role of a newspaper columnist.

The actress, who said she had been waiting a year to take a crack at TV, added:

"I'm not one of those people who has criticised television. I have always felt there's a big place for TV.

"It is a wonderful medium and I think the motion picture and television industries should work hand in hand.

"After all, when you get a new baby in the house, you don't toss the other children out. They adjust themselves and that is what must happen—is happening—with TV and motion pictures."

The filmed drama has been described as a "typical Crawford tear-jerker."

Miss Crawford insisted on film.

She said:

"I will never appear on live TV because in the first place you look like heck and in the second place you can't live show."

The star plans to o right all shows on wh appears.

As an afterthought s ded ruefully:

"I wish I'd owned a li of 'Rain' (one of her mo ous motion pictures). I ed 84 times on TV in on

The actress, dresse Levis, a brown shirt and boy boots, was practisi "quick draw" on the se Republic's "JOHNNY GU —her first Western.

Between tenderfoot dra Belle Crawford allowed s film studios had a poli limiting stars' appearanc live TV.

"It can harm a player things aren't exactly They must have the story, facilities and mate believe in film for TV be I think a player, especiall actress, should look the wa looks on the screen—her at all times."

Miss Crawford said her TV lady columnist series appear until early 1955.

Jack Benny about Phil H band: "They could play three bers and still stump the expe 'What's My Line?'"

FOR COMFORT AND EFFICIENCY

British Scientists Design New Chair

THREE years ago British scientists started research into the problem of producing the ideal seat for use by men of the Royal Navy on fast moving torpedo-boats.

Working on the idea that a comfortable seat leads to more efficient work, scientists of the Medical Research Council Unit for Research on Climatic and Working Efficiency, Oxford University, joined forces with the technicians of Fairey Marine Limited.

24-Hour Test

After exhaustive experiments an "all-ways" adjustable chair was produced to conform to the strict requirements of the scientists. In one test a man remained in a seat for twenty-four and a half hours out of a total of twenty-six and three-quarter hours at sea, and reported after that time only a "slight ache at the base of the spine and behind the knees."

Now modifications have been made to the original design to make the main features of the seat universal in application—with interchangeable parts which can be assembled in different ways to meet a variety of service and industrial requirements. Basically, there are four main parts: (i) the seat, cushion and back rest; (ii) arm rests; (iii) variety of supporting pedestals; and (iv) the foot rests. This type of seat has already been fitted in tanks and aircraft, and has been described as ideal for crane operators by the British Iron and Steel Federation.

Able Seaman K. Walker at the wheel of the torpedo boat Bold Pioneer. The seat is adjustable and designed to minimize bodily fatigue. The lever at the side raises and lowers the seat.

(Above) *The new type seats give the crew of the Bold Pioneer an all-round view without strain.*

★ ★

(Left) *Mr. J. Wilson, in the chair, acts as a "guinea-pig" during one of the tests with the strain-gauge dynamometer. This apparatus records the strength and range of pronation and supination of the hand. It was invented by Dr. H. O. Darcus, of the Climatic and Working Efficiency Research Unit, Oxford. In the foreground the weights indicate the comparative forces in the hand positions shown by Dr. Darcus (right) and Mr. S. Prestige.*